Pagina En Espanol:15 Puerto Riquenos: "A Cambodia Yo No Ire"

MODERN TIMES

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Neighborhoods Join Renewal Attack

by Cathy Forman

Last week the Redevelopment Agency's two top lawyers resigned in protest and attacked the major policies that the agency has carried out in the last 15 years. Since that time **Modern Times** has received statements from numerous residents and community leaders in different neighborhoods which strengthen and extend the attack.

The two lawyers, Eugene Sosnoff and James Whitney, made their protest in the form of a 15 page critical report. In brief, they charged that the Agency has failed to provide decent housing and neighborhoods. Instead, they complained, the Agency has been concerned almost exculsively with commercial and institutional development. Most of the criticisms, such as the Redevelopment emphasis on highways and garages, the Yale Rowing Course, and the failure to provide decent housing are similar to those made over the past few years by the American Independent Movement.

The new set of criticisms emphasized once again that urban renewal has divided neighborhoods rather than united them. Sosnoff and Whitney mentioned in particular how the proposed extension of Route 34 would isolate the Hill. "We also cannot afford to intensify the geographical isolation of the Hill neighborhood from the rest of the city and exacerbate the antagonisms between that neighborhood and other areas."

To hear more directly from the people, **Modern Times** interviewed community leaders and residents from various neighborhoods about what urban renewal has done to them.

Herbie Johnston, director of the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation: Urban Redevelopment mostly hasn't done anything to improve the community.

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Renewal has provided little new housing. Landlords like Sacks can let housing units burn to the ground. This Sacks property at 53-55 White Street. (See centerfold for more on Sacks.)

Unions Call for End to Viet War

by John Mendeloff

Many labor unions are calling for an end to the Vietnam war. During the past week there were major rallies and public statements against the war by unionists in San Francisco and New York including the nation's *two biggest unions, the Teamsters and United Auto Workers (UAW).*

The Establishment press which tends to favor the war gave extensive publicity in recent weeks to the pro-war statements of George Meany and the New York construction workers. They failed to report anti-war activities which represent an even greater number of workers.

In San Francisco, construction unions joined with other sections of the labor movement in an open letter to President Nixon, published as a full page newspaper ad. Their letter concluded that "There must be an end to these military adventures. We want a cease-fire—now. We want out of Cambodia—Now! We want out of Vietnam—Now! We've had it."

451 Signers

Signers of the statement included the Chairman of the San Francisco Building Trades, leaders of four other construction unions, the heads of the 400,000 member Western Conference of Teamsters, the State Retail Clerks Union, and the International Longshoremen's Union. Leaders of the UAW, the American Federation of Teachers, and the United Farm Workers –along with many shop stewards—were among the 451 signers.

The unionists described the harmful economic effects of the war charging that "Our paychecks buy less for our families; our standard of living has been assaulted. We are suffering increased inflation and unemployment."

13 Unions Back Anti-War Rally

In New York City 13 unions joined with students in an anti-war rally of over 20,000 people at City Hall. In addition to the UAW and Teamsters, these included the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), the United Electrical Workers (UE), the Drug and Hospital Workers, District 65 of the Department Store Workers, and District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Workers.

Victor Gotbaum, President of the 80,000 member Council 37, spoke to the crowd about the pro-war rally of the previous day. "There were seven speakers and not one of them made a substantive statement as to why we are in the war. Theyembraced the flag, talked about God and country, but they couldn't tell us why 42,000 Americans are dead."

William Bywater, head of IUE's District 3, asked "Will those labor leaders who say they support our boys in Vietnam give jobs to black vets when they come back? That's the true test of patriotism."

Auto Makers Fake Pollution Control

by The Environmental Offensive

Cars produce 60% of the air pollution in New Haven, 142 tons of poisonous gases each day. The city tells us not to worry about it. They say that any pollution can be controlled by pollution-control devices in cars.

At a public hearing last November, Charles Shannon, Director of the Redevelopment Agency, said that "Air pollution in New Haven is not critical at the present time." Maybe he should try taking a deep breath outside his office some day. Pollution in New Haven is bad: bad enough to damage people's lungs and their property, reduce their visibility and ruin the soil.

The Redevelopment Agency says it is optimistic because pollution-control devices are required on all cars sold in the U.S. after 1968. According to the agency "It is predicted that by 1980...all cars in the city will have anti-pollution devices. This means that even with the expected increase in the number of automobiles, the amount of pollutants that could be expected would significantly decrease."

It is true that most cars will have these devices. But will they work as perfectly as the auto industry predicts?

Automobiles produce four main types of pollution: hydrocarbons (gasoline fumes), carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and particulates (lead, rubber, asbestos). Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas that cuts down on the amount of oxygen in the blood and causes dizziness.

Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide together on sunny days, produce "Los Angeles smog." This smog stings eyes, damages plants, and reduces visibility. Many hydrocarbons can also cause cancer. The particulates, lead, rubber, and asbestos are all poisonous.

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Auto fumes cause 60% of New Haven air pollution.

Striking Students Seek Support

by John Champion

Striking college students in the New Haven area are planning several programs to reach community groups throughout the summer. Thev feel that the best way to influence foreign policy and end the war in Southeast Asia is by gaining active support of a wider segment of the population. Their plans include working with other students to find ways of making their colleges community-oriented. They hone to work more closely with non-students who share their views.

To gain this support various local colleges and universities will be continuing their political activities through the summer.

At Quinnipiac College there are over 150 active strikers who are working on various community projects which will allow them to meet the Hamden community and other communities within the New Haven area. At the same time alternate education classes are being provided.

Albertus Magnus students are directing their energies toward reaching alumni and religious groups in addition to area residents.

The primary activities at Yale center around attempts to keep one or two dormitories open for the summer. The dormitories would house anyone interested in doing community work about the repression of the Black Panthers, the war in Southeast Asia, and local corporations. Having a centralized dormitory would allow people to live inexpensively. This situation encourages a free exchange of ideas. However, this idea has not yet been sanctioned by the administration.

The students at South Central Community College (SCCC) held a two-day teach-in on the National Strike Demands. But now that the school is no longer in session a summer program is being developed toward acquiring a permanent campus. Students feel that the most logical site is the old Yale ROTC building. Since ROTC will be discontinued and the building apparently vacated in the fall and SCCC students don't want their campus to be relocated in the suburbs, student leaders see it as an opportunity for Yale to actually become involved in the community. This would also be a positive step in a national student effort to convert war facilities into something which contributes to building peace.

In addition to localized school actions, attempts are being made to draw students from the different campuses together for the summer. The Liberation School, will be the first step toward uniting area college students. These students feel that goals such as defense of the Panthers, stopping the Asian war, and self-education may be an effective way to overcome individual interests and strengthen student and non-student solidarity.

In a related development an organization calling itself "Connecticut Summer '70" has issued a call for college students to participate in a massive voter registration campaign this summer. Dan Lucid of New Haven, a co-chairman of the organization, likened the call to that of "Mississippi Summer '63" when students went to Mississippi to enroll black voters. The aim would be to enroll poor people—black, white, and Puerto Ricans—in the Democratic Party in order to sway that party towards more liberal positions similar to the campaign of Eugene McCarthy.

West Haven Youth Get Together

A youth group has been formed in West Haven. Its purpose is to improve things for teens living there. The group's name is WHY (West Haven Youth) and its paper, which will be out within a month, is called **The Eyes and Ears of Why**. The paper will include such things as: listings of social and athletic events, editorials, satirical comics, an advice column called Schizophrenic Corner, movie reviews and feature articles.

WHY is meeting Wednesday nights at 7:30 in New Haven College, Room 102B. All interested high school age teens are urged to join and help get a new lounge in West Haven before the summer.

National Conference Here:

College Students Coodinate Strikes

by David Adams

Representatives from 236 striking colleges from all corners of the United States met in New Haven last week. They discussed ways to coordinate their strike efforts against the war in Southeast Asia and against political repression at home and to link up with similar efforts by G.I.'s and labor unions opposed to the war.

Organized in just four days, the meeting demonstrated the unity of students from many different kinds of schools and from all parts of the country. Although more than half the schools represented were from the Northeast, there was impressive representation from the mid-Atlantic colleges (21 schools), the South (11), the Midwest (31), the Far West (18) and Hawaii (1).

The formal call for the conference was issued at the rally of New Haven area schools at Southern Connecticut State College on May 8. It originated from a proposal by people at Yale and was held on the Yale campus.

The student representatives met together in workshops to discuss the tactics needed to present their views clearly to other groups of Americans. Each workshop presented a brief report to the combined gathering at the end of the conference. A great cheer went up when the workshop on labor reported that in Cleveland and in parts of California members of the teamsters union refused to make deliveries across student picket lines.

The groups as a whole heard speeches from Rennie Davis of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial, Ken Mills, a Yale professor of philosophy from Trinidad, and Doug Miranda, New Haven area captain of the Black Panther Party.

The student representatives were warned that their struggle would not be easy. Miranda asked "I wonder are you white students serious?" Mills warned the students that their struggle was not one of revolution but one "to hold the line against vigorously stepped up repression at home and abroad." Davis reminded them that Nixon was "up against the wall" and might resort to the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam.

Amity Group Forms

by Perry White

Large numbers of students from the Bethany-Orange-Woodbridge community came together recently because they saw the need for more political education programs and outlets for political expression in their lives. As has happened to students across the country, they have been moved into action by disturbing events both nationally and internationally. They have carried out a series of teach-ins so far and plan to continue their work through a political collective over the summer.

This group, the Amity Committee for Peace, Freedom and Justice, is generally discontented with what they have begun to understand about the United States government. They feel that it serves the interests of large corporations, such as Olin and United Aircraft in the New Haven area, at the expense of the poor and working people. The group is quite concerned about this and hopes to work, as one member stated, "in support of the struggle to eventually establish a political and economic system which will truly work for the good of the people."

Also a source of major concern for them is the repression of the Black Panther Party. Perry White, one of the organizers of the group, expressed his concern when he said, "If the reactionary, anti-dissent, anti-labor forces that are now in power are permitted to destroy the revolutionary Black Panther Party, then who is to say that we won't be next?"

A number of demands have been assembled and will be presented to the Board of Education. One of the members, Sharon Summers, listed some of them: the use of the school building by members of the community for workshops, teach-ins, films, and speakers; a political education assembly program; more books and literature in the libraries relevant to current events; student rights, such as leafletting and forming groups and clubs of their choosing; and the sale of non-profit community and political newspapers at the school.

To date, the group has sponsored three teach-ins. The first, on May 8, was incorporated in a student strike in support of the national demands and had 150 in attendance. The second one, comprised of over 100 Amity High School and Junior High School students, was held on May 15. Students said they found it to be "interesting, informative and eye-opening." The third and most recent was held on May 22, and a majority of the 100 people participating were from Amity Junior High School in Bethany. A silent vigil was held in memory of and in anger over the deaths of the Kent State Four and all oppressed people.

They are planning further teach-ins, discussion groups and political-musical picnics throughout the summer. A political collective in New Haven is being organized presently by members of the committee, and those interested in working with them are urged to call 389-2861 (or Perry at 624-4254 before June 7). Please get in touch with them soon—there is a lot of work to be done this summer.

Virginia Blaisdell

Amity High School Teach-In, May 22 at Temple B'Nai Jacob. Rick Wolff, economics professor and staff member of Modern Times, teaching at the after-school gathering.

Strike Enters 7th Week

UAW Labels Avco Offer "Worst Ever"

by John Mendeloff

The strike by over 4000 UAW members against the Avco Corporation of Stratford is moving into its seventh week. On strike are 3800 members of United Auto Workers Local 1010 (production) and 500 members of UAW Local 376 (technical and clerical.)

According to Local 1010 President Russel Booth, Avco's current offer is "the worst ever made in 19 years." He explained that the company's offer would actually reduce medical and insurance benefits. The company's wage offer was "less than the 6% they granted employees in the Charleston, South Carolina plant," a non-union plant which Avco built in the Congressional district of Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Most of the wage increases which Avco workers received under their last contracts three years ago have been wiped out by price increases. In order to protect their members' incomes, the union is now demanding a cost of living clause that will adjust wages to match all price increases, without a ceiling.

Union Demands

Another major union demand is the expansion of supplementary unemployment benefits to provide better protection against lay-offs and short work weeks. Booth noted that, "Since Lycoming came to Stratford in 1951, its employees have been on a continuous roller coaster of boom-bust cycles." During the last year over 1000 Avco workers have been laid off.

Booth compared the meager pensions Avco workers receive with the $50,000 a year pensions of top executives James Kerr and Kendrick Wilson. Longer vacations will be another demand. At present, three weeks is the longest vacation. Workers with three to ten years get one week.

Avco Myths

Booth called Avco's claim to paying high wages and good benefits a myth. He observed that many employees have to hold a second job to support their families, which leaves them little time to be with their families and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Recently, the unions asked the federal court for an injunction to stop Avco's guards from harassing picketers. Booth stated that "After 19 years of bitter anti-Union crusades *that included everything from provoking endless wildcats to a Taft-Hartley injunction in 1967, **Avco has reached a dead end.** It cannot go forward until it meets its employees directly and honestly. The endless chiseling and cheating on benefits and rights must end."*

Many of the strikers' families are receiving assistance from the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Fund, from the food stamp program, and from Title 19 medical benefits. However, many of them will be forced onto the public welfare rolls as the strike continues.

If the bill to grant unemployment compensation to strikers after the seventh week of a strike had been passed by the legislature last year, the Avco workers would have started receiving those benefits next week.

Virginia Blaisdell

Teachers' Union protests suspension of Wilbur Cross High School teachers this January, at the Hall of Records. Actions like this helped the union win the support of New Haven teachers and defeat the Education Association challenge.

Teachers' Union Wins Big Victory

by Tim Craine

In an election held last May 8, the New Haven Federation of Teachers retained its position as bargaining agent for the teachers of New Haven, defeating a challenge from the New Haven Education Association (NHEA) by a vote of 686 to 251.

The fact that the NHEA challenge to the Federation came during the negotiations between the Board of Education and the Federation led many teachers to question the motives of the NHEA leaders an extremely close election might have undermined the bargaining position of the teachers. The overwhelming margin by which the Federation won indicates to the Board that the teachers of New Haven are united in their determination to improve the conditions under which they teach and the city's children learn.

Leaders of the Federation have been critical of the NHEA's affiliation with the National Educational Association, which they consider a company union because it includes school administrators as well as teachers. The Federation is affiliated with organized labor through the AFL-CIO. Since the Federation replaced the NHEA as the teachers' representative two and a half years ago, the NHEA has been in a state of decline.

Summer School Fight

Although negotiations for the next school year's contract are still in progress, a controversy between the Federation and the Board of Education has already erupted over the Board's proposed summer school program. This year's program represents a severe cut back from the program offered in previous years. Not only is the proposed enrollment greatly reduced but the Board also plans to drop all summer school opportunities for grades 5 through 12.

Although under its present contract, the Federation is able only to file a grievance with regard to the hiring practices of teachers and not to the extent of the program, it has publicly denounced this move as a set-back to the cause of education. "This is tantamount to declaring the slow learner, the non-English speaking, the poor reader and others from grades 5 through 12 casualties to be abandoned as unsalvageable," according to a statement released by the Federation.

Schools Called Outmoded

by Craig O'Connell and David Adams

New Haven students have low scores on math and reading. There is little communication between parents and schools. Drug use is widespread and still increasing. What are the causes of these problems? The answer must be sought in the very definition of education itself according to a New Haven education organization.

Merle Boissiere, director of the Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education (CCDQE), charges that pre sent day urban education is geared to middle class values and is foreign to the needs and experience of poor kids. Schools were originally designed for the children of the rich. They have not been redesigned to deal with the lives of the poor.

Classrooms Irrelevant

Boissiere points out that for many children there are more lessons and rewards which deal with everyday survival to be found on the street than to be found in school. The classroom is irrelevant and boring.

Ordinary people have little or no control over public school administrators, it is charged. Working people have their energy, spirit and emotions so drained from them by the "rat race" system that they cannot participate in the running of schools. As a result they are not genuinely aware of what happens there, and they have no power to change it.

The C.C.D.Q.E. feels that more progressive and committed teachers must be found. They would like to see parents and other teachers involved in the selection of new teachers, and that high school students also play a role in teacher evaluation. Neither the New Haven Federation of Teachers nor the Board of Education is said to be capable of doing the job alone.

The C.C.D.Q.E. is an autonomous and privately funded citizens organization in New Haven. The group hopes to open channels of communication within the public school system and participate in solving some of the city's education problems.

Panther Trial: After One Year in Jail

by June Taylor

After one year in jail, the first trial of the Black Panther case will begin, on June 9. Lonnie McLucas will be tried separately, due to a motion from State's Attorney Arnold Markle which was granted. There may be as many as five trials in all. Attorneys for McLucas and other defendants argued against Markel's motion. They claimed that this was an attempt to divide and weaken the defense and said that justice required that the defendants be tried together.

Previously attorneys for the nine Black Panthers held on various charges in New Haven had moved to have charges against Party National Chairman Bobby Seale thrown out on grounds of insufficient evidence and also to obtain release for Frances Carter.

A joint meeting between the lawyers and eight widely separated defendants finally took place in May. This joint meeting is only the second one held in the year the Panthers have been in jail without bail.

The defense attorneys appealed to a federal court for the release of Frances Carter. Carter is currently serving the fifth month of a six month sentence for contempt of court for refusing to testify against the other defendants, even though she was granted immunity from prosecution. The charges against her in connection with the alleged murder of Alex Rackley have been dropped because there was no evidence linking her to the alleged crime.

District Court Judge Joseph Blumenfeld expressed surprise that Carter was jailed at all. The judge asked the prosecution: "Civil contempt? Do you jail people on civil contempt?"

Sams' Credibility Questioned

Charles Garry, lawyer for Bobby Seale, argued in court that the testimony of George Sams was insufficient evidence to issue a warrant for Seale's arrest. Sams' affidavit is the only evidence linking Seale to the alleged murder of Rackley. The Panther Party claims that Sams was a police agent probably responsible for the Rackley murder himself as part of an attempt to disrupt the Party.

Attorney Garry argued "There is no claim that Sams is a reliable informant or that previous experience led [Detective] DeRosa to have any faith in his credibility." It was recently learned that Sams spent more than three years in two institutions as a dangerous mental defective. He is currently undergoing a psychiatric examination ordered by the court.

Judge Mulvey turned down Garry's motion because, among other things, he said Sams' statement was "replete with names, dates and places."

Defense attorneys have appealed to U.S. Circuit Court to overturn a court order forbidding public statements by the defense regarding the trial, demonstrations in the vicinity of the courtroom, and many other things. These unusual restrictions, the defense claims, greatly cut down the possibility of a fair trial for the defendants.

Panthers Demand Jury of Peers

Calling for a fair and impartial trial by "an unbiased judge, a jury of their peers" Big Man, editor of **The Black Panther**, stated:

"The isolation of all political prisoners in jails across the country shows us that they are all being tried for their political beliefs rather than the alleged crimes. The situation in Connecticut is no different."

Thousands Parade Despite Rain

Alan Waggoner

A feeling of community spirit pervaded the atmosphere as marchers, drummers, bands and floats filled the streets for the eighth annual Freddy Fixer Parade, Sunday, May 17. Intermitent showers didn't dampen the spirits of the several thousand people lining the parade route. A wide variety of community groups participated including the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Neighborhood Youth Corps, NARCO, Black Coalition, Little League, and the Spanish Cultural Association.

Bankruptcy Stalks East Haven

[Editor's note: The people of East Haven turned out in large numbers at recent public hearings to protest a rise in taxes. The city of East Haven had proposed to increase taxes from 57.7 mills per dollar of assessed property value up to the extraordinary level of 101.7 mills. Reactions of the people at the hearings were loud and angry, prompting one speaker to proclaim, "Some of those people should invite the Black Panthers here and give them lessons." One East Haven taxpayer sent **Modern Times** *the following viewpoint on the causes of the furor.]*

East Haven is in trouble. All three parties and all citizens' groups agree on that much. But none of them have said in public what I believe to be the real root of the trouble and the real danger to East Haven's future.

That is the campaign, mostly quiet and behind closed doors, to reduce local self-government in Connecticut to nothing more than a rubberstamp for decisions made by bureaucrats in Hartford, Washington and Wall Street.

East Haven has gotten itself into such a bad financial mess that only the State can bail it out. The question is this. What will the state officials (Democrats) demand of the town officials (Republicans) in return for the "favor"? Before speculating about that, let's look at the causes of the financial mess.

Like practically every town and city in the USA, East Haven borrows "in anticipation of taxes." This is necessary because expenses arise daily, while tax collections come only twice a year. But it means that interest on short-term loans has to be added to each year's budget.

Each year East Haven collects approximately 90% of its taxes on time, 5% late , and 5% never. Why?

The town has the legal right to take property on which taxes are not paid, to auction the property off and come out ahead on the deal. When the town fails to do this, is it negligence, a hidden form of welfare to needy and deserving citizens, or a form of pay-off to deserving supporters of the party-in-power?

(Before we jump on Mayor Frank Messina and the Republican Party, let's remember that until this year someone else was in charge of the Tax Collector's office as well as the Representative Town Meeting majority.)

Uncollected Taxes Over $Million

This backlog of uncollected taxes has accumulated over the years unitl it amounts to over one and a quarter million dollars.

Last year East Haven went onto the "Uniform Fiscal Year" beginning July 1 and coinciding with the fiscal year of the state government. This change was supported by the leadership of all three political parties in the town.

State law requires that a town on the Uniform Fiscal Year put its financial house in order. A firm of bonding attorneys was called in by the Republican Town Administration to inspect and advise. Another firm was consulted by the "out" Democratic Party. Both firms said, "You must take a short-term loan, pay off the accumulated deficit, and pay off the short-term loan next February out of this year's taxes. The law requires it." Ouch!

This means that East Haven must either a) cut all services (schools, streets, sewers, the whole works) down to hardship levels, or b) raise taxes to over 10% of assessed value or c) get permission from the state government to obtain a long-term loan (3, 5, or 10 years) to pay off the short-term loan due next February.

To raise taxes from 58 mills to 105 mills as has been threatened would obviously cause a hardship for practically every tax-payer in the town. Hundreds of families would be forced to obtain individual long-term loans, to double up with relatives, to take in roomers, or move out of East Haven. Living frugally in East Haven might then become some sort of status symbol for the dedicated East Haven booster.

So the town officials will obviously go to state officials to ask for special dispensation for a long-term loan. What will the state officials demand in return?

Jail or Jetport?

The State Department of Correction has long had its eye on land adjacent to the junior high school as the site for a jail--I mean "correctional institution." But: at a rally on East Haven Green, May 12, the "surprise witness" against the jail was High Sheriff Slavin (Democrat.) And: the promoters of New Haven's future Jetport (which will take up from 10 to 15 times the area of a jail if they have their way) have been quiet lately. But don't let that put you to sleep.

A Jetport just across the river would be a great convenience as well as a prestige item for those people at Yale and the other corporations who are involved with the space program, the Defense Department, etc. And these people have a lot of pull in Hartford.

Maybe the East Haven officials will be told to drop their opposition to the Jetport if they want that loan and if they want the jail taken elsewhere. (Of course they can bargain for time to get out of the Jetport fight as quietly and gracefully as possible.)

Maybe they will be told: "You are hopelessly bankrupt. You will have to merge with New Haven before we will help you." Maybe they will just be told to go to hell.

East Haven is in trouble. The party that trusts the citizens of the town and tells them the real nature and the real extent of the trouble can expect the voters to trust it.

So far all parties seem to be playing some other game than "trust the people."

New Wildcat Hits Armstrong

Several weeks ago over 150 workers in the mill room at Armstrong Rubber walked out. This was the second wildcat strike at Armstrong this year. Production returned to normal after a week. Why did the mill room employees strike?

In the May 1 issue of **Modern Times**, we described the wildcat strike by the tire-builders against the increased harassment and speed-up carried out by Armstrong's new supervisors. Until this latest walkout, the mill room had never been the place where wildcat strikes began. However, the speed-up tactics of the new supervisory group had hit the mill room very hard.

In the mill room employees work in teams on the conveyors and machines which prepare the rubber stock for the tire room. Many of them were working 12 hour days, six days a week before the company put in new production standards. The company set up the new standards because it wanted to eliminate overtime.

The mill room workers found that the new standards were impossible to meet. Many of the men were losing $15 to $20 a week off their old pay checks, not even counting the lost overtime.

Discrimination Problem

Before the wildcat other grievances had been building up in the mill room. Workers in that department have suffered considerable harassment from the company. While supervisors in other departments regularly issued leather gloves to workers, for several weeks in the mill room supervisors would supply only cotton gloves – which are a safety hazard because they stick to the hot rubber the men work with. The mill room also had to wait longer than other departments to get exhaust fans, although it is the dirtiest and dustiest in the plant.

The mill room has the largest percentage of black workers in the plant and many feel that the treatment their department gets is a result of discrimination. When the impossible production standards were added to these other problems, they walked out.

Wildcat Tactic

The wildcat strike is the way workers can act directly to solve shop problems which don't get solved in other ways. Wildcats help keep the power of the union with the rank and file members and gives them a day to day check on job conditions.

Are the wildcats effective? On May 15 Armstrong President Frank Dwyer announced that the company was sueing the United Rubber Workers and Local 93 for $700, 000 for the losses from the two wildcats. Dwyer charged that the union failed to prevent the wildcats as it should have under the terms of the no-strike clause in the contract. However, because the strikes were rank and file led protests, not authorized strikes, the union should not have any difficulty getting the suit dropped.

The fact that Armstrong sued does show that the wildcats hurt the company. They help convey the message that if the company doesn't want to lose more money, it should act on grievances quickly. The fact that people in the mill room, who had never led a wildcat before, walked out just two months before the contract expires, shows that people have stronger grievances than ever.

The company's practices of harassment and speed-ups has created so much resentment that the likelihood of a strike has greatly increased. The contract for the 1000 members of URW Local 93 expires July 1.

Labor News and Notes

–Contracts at two New Haven area plants expire this month. International Association of Machinists Lodge 2037 bargains for 500 workers at High Standard with a deadline of June 14. The contract for 1000 Steelworkers at the Farrel Corp. in Ansonia expires June 15.

–The Milford **Citizen**, a weekly newspaper, fired all its union workers and is sub contracting its printing to a non-union shop. Members of Typographical Union 47 and Printing Pressmen 74 have been thrown out of work.

–Nixon's economic policies succeed in putting people out of work, but not in stopping inflation. Unemployment hit 4.8% in April, the highest level since 1965. Prices rose in April at a rate of 7.2%. So we've got the worst of both worlds. No, not the worst–the worst is yet to come.

–More wives are looking for work now either to pick up the extra dollars that inflation has stolen or to take on the bread-winning as the husband gets laid off. Of course over 40% of all working people are women and many of them are getting laid off too.

–Nineteen young Connecticut trade union members attended a week-long conference in Storrs, which was sponsored by the State AFL-CIO and directed by the Labor Education Center of UConn. The participants learned about trade union history and present day operations and helped the union leaders understand how young workers view the unions.

Redevelopment in Fair Haven

Agency Wants to Buy New Properties

by David Adams

With little public notice the New Haven Redevelopment Agency has changed the properties it wants to buy in Fair Haven. In the plan which was submitted to the Board of Aldermen in spring, 1969, most property was to have been purchased along South Front Street and Grand Avenue near the Quinnipiac River.

In the new plan, which was submitted to the Board of Aldermen in the May 4, 1970 meeting, most of the properties to be purchased lie along Chapel St., James St., Monroe St., and Main St. Final decision on the plan must await money from the Federal government.

The new list of properties was submitted by the Fair Haven Project Area Committee to Melvin Adams, administrator of the Redevelopment Acency. Although the Project Area Committee is legally supposed to represent citizen participation in urban renewal, its active membership is small.

A number of former members have resigned in protest during the last year. Some resigned when it was announced that the P.A.C. had no formal power to alter redevelopment plans. Others resigned when there was no participation by minority groups living in Fair Haven.

List of Properties

The new list of properties includes the following: 185-187, 199, 227-229, 245, 247-249, 251, 253 Chapel St.; 97, 101, 229, 231, 248, 249, 251, 253, 282, 284, 286, 288, 298, 300, 320 James St.; 54, 56-58, 60, 62-64 Monroe St,; 26, 65, 89, Main St.; 21-23, 67 Haven St.; 230-236 Pine St.; 13 Alton St.; 257-259, 261-263, Peck St.; 127, 131-133 Exchange St.; 108-110, 112-116, 118 Grand Ave.; and 246 North Front St. It is also proposed to buy four vacant lots: on Poplar St. between 299-301 and 309-311; on Saltonstall Ave. between 136-138 and the corner property on Lloyd St.; on Mill St. and Saltonstall Ave., a large lot bordering on the Mill River; and the vacant lot in the middle of the block bounded by Alton, Main, Monroe and Lombard.

Lack of Funds

Apparently the original proposal to buy extensive property on South Front St. and Grand Avenue has been postponed due to lack of funds. There is no guarantee that the Redevelopment Agency will obtain funds from Washington to buy the new list of properties either.

NOTICE
BASEBALL PLAYING AND PLAYING BY CHILDREN OVER 14 YEARS OLD FORBIDDEN • NO PLAYING IN THIS YARD ON SUNDAY AND AFTER 6 P.M. DAILY • VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED

Virginia Blaisdell

Authorities Shut Down Fair Haven Park

by Ellen Quinn

After two windows were broken in Woolsey School last week, the park behind the school was closed to the people over 14 after 6 p.m. and all day Sunday. This aroused displeasure from many of the people in the Fair Haven area and especially from the younger people.

W.S.A.V.A. is a group of teenagers in Fair Haven. Their president, 17-year old Pete Vitale, said that "the closing of Woolsey School Park has left our members only a few other places to go beside street corners." He continued, "The police have been watching the park after 6 p.m. to make sure that we don't enter to play basketball."

As a result of this park being placed off limits, the Fair Haven community, already suffering from inadequate recreational facilities, is now feeling an even tighter pull on their available parkland.

Editorial- Vietnam's Secret Weapon

We Americans ask ourselves how Vietnam, a poor and underdeveloped country, can fight and win a war against the strongest power on earth. We ask ourselves how our mighty nation can fight in various ways for 16 years at a cost of billions and still lose. The answer is Vietnam's secret weapon.

In 1954 the French were totally defeated in the battle of Dien Bien Phu and gave up their colonial empire in Indochina. The Vietnamese people's war of independence seemed won. But then the United States attempted to take the place of France as master of Indochina. It overturned the Geneva agreements and, pretending that there were now two Vietnams, North and South, forced the Diem dictatorship on South Vietnam.

Why did the United States government begin this agression. Under a capitalist system, the main factor shaping government policy is not a desire to advance the interests of the majority of the people, working people, but is the desire to guarantee big profits for large corporations. Corporations make big profits controlling the natural resources, labor supply, markets and investment opportunities of foreign countries.

Communist countries do not allow foreign corporations to control their economies. Thus anti-communism becomes part of a capitalist country's foreign policy. The U.S. government felt it could not allow free elections in Vietnam because, as President Eisenhower admitted in his memoirs: "80% of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh." The corporate rulers of the United States did not want such a precedent set for the workers and farmers of the world.

After free elections were prevented, the Vietnamese people prepared to continue their war of independence. The Vietnamese people have won this war too. The Tet offensive of 1968 proved that the American forces controlled only a small part of Vietnam and that they were not even safe in the areas they supposedly did control.

Since then, the American government has gone from one atrocity to another in a desperate attempt to hold off its inevitable defeat. It has bombed large numbers of people in camps. It has devastated the countryside and murdered helpless people in "search and destroy" missions like the one at Songmy. It has tried through "Vietnamization" to make the troops of the corrupt Saigon regime kill and be killed in place of Americans. And now Washington is seeking victory and trying to escape catastrophe by widening the war into Cambodia and Laos. *But spreading the war will only widen the United States government's defeat.*

The U.S. claims it is fighting for freedom. But it is clear from a look at the dictators Washington has supported and the criminal tactics it has used that "freedom" doesn't mean the Vietnamese people's freedom. It means the freedom of large American corporations to take the wealth of Southeast Asia.

How can America, the strongest country in the world, fight Vietnam and lose? The answer is that the United States government has placed its bet on technology and against people. If weapons and money alone could win wars, The U.S. would have won in Vietnam years ago. But the Vietnamese people have a weapon Washington can never defeat: they are fighting on **their** land for **their** freedom.

We Americans had that very same weapon when we beat the British in 1776. Then we fought a government which imposed "taxation without representation." Today we have a government which imposes war in the name of the American people while arrogantly refusing to respond to that people's demand for peace. That's "war without representation." And it is time again for the American people to tell the government: "Don't tread on us!"

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor organization.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, day care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, John Mendeloff, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Alan Kay, Cathy Forman, Diane Eggleston, Susan Schacher, Mike Sand, Joan Dimow, Dick Wieland, Lew Haberly, Joan Vermeulen, Debbie Anderson, Renee Pourier, Mary Ellen Spellman, Betsy Champa, Paula White, Lillian Dimow, June Taylor, Phyllis Holman

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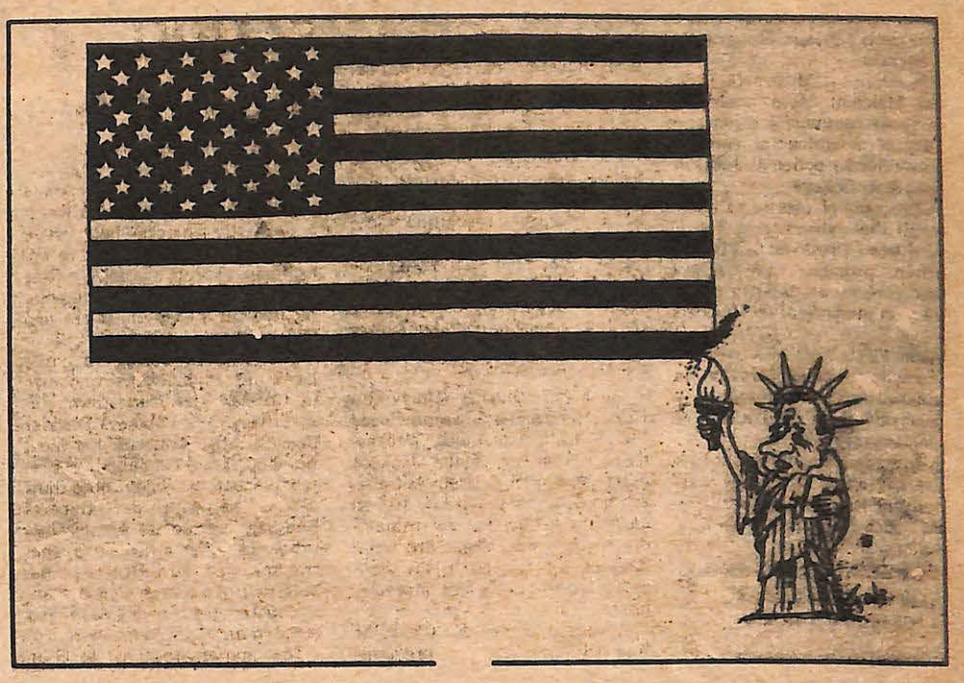


Money Talks
Foreign Investment Threatens Workers

by John Mendeloff

As the jobs of more and more workers are threatened by imports from low-wage countries, the need increases for anti-war and labor movements to join together.

For many years anti-war radicals have argued that the real purpose of our foreign policy is to defend American corporations' foreign investments. Our troops are sent to a country to defend the corporations' profits, not to defend the freedom of the people there.

The corporations want to exploit cheap foreign labor and to gain control of foreign markets. The federal government gives them all the help it can and encourages the foreign investment which our soldiers will have to die to protect.

Now American workers are feeling the harmful effects of U.S. foreign investment in more ways than ever.

Exporting Jobs

For example, take a company like General Instrument. Seeking profits abroad, it now employs 12,000 people in Taiwan. It also closed down three components plants in New England during the last two years, displacing 2000 workers here.

In the new battles in international trade, "the winners are the multi-national (American) companies, and the losers are factory communities and workers stranded on the road to greater profitability," says UPI economic reporter Charles Flinner.

Tens of thousands of workers in many industries – textiles, leather, apparel, rubber, electronics, steel, and others – have lost their jobs because of imports. Much of the import competition really comes from the foreign plants of American corporations.

Uniroyal, for example is closing its 3000 worker footwear plant in Naugatuck because, the company says, it can't compete with foreign made goods. But Uniroyal itself ships footwear form its own plants in Spain, Puerto Rico, and Taiwan. While it expands overseas, the import threat is a handy club for the company to use to beat down union wage demands, or even – as at Naugatuck – to demand 10% to 15% wage **cuts.**

Limiting Foreign Investment

Now three unions have endorsed demands for limiting the amount of foreign investment by U.S. corporations. The unions are the International Union of Electrical Workers, the International Association of Machinists, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They realize that controls have to be put on the corporations.

Right now, while we fall into a recession here and business investment drops, American business is stepping up the pace of its **foreign** investment.

As long as we have the present economic system, the corporations will control the economy and the politicians. Government policy will work chiefly to increase the profits of the corporations. The burden of change will always fall hardest on working men and women.

It's no surprise then that unions are looking to tariffs to help slow the tide of imports and to save jobs. They know that the present retraining and benefit program for workers displaced by imports is totally inadequate. In the seven years that this special assistance program has existed, it has helped workers at only five plants in the entire U.S.

Looking for Answers

Certainly we do need to greatly improve retraining programs and benefits for laid-off workers, but we also have to recognize that our basic problems of economic insecurity can't be solved until we have a different economic system – only then can we get down to the business of meeting the needs of working people and democratically deciding how to run our country. Until then big corporations will continue to lay off workers while they seek after higher profits.

Finally, the problem of imports reveals another reason why the anti-war movement and workers should join together. One reason for the rise in imports is that other countries have been improving their technology faster than we have. Partly, as we've seen, American companies have simply shipped our technology overseas. But another important reason for our lag in technology is that over 60% of all American scientists and engineers are designing weapons instead of developing new machines and techniques that would increase the productivity of the American workers.

Moving through Cities

by Franz Douskey

AND AS WE MOVED THROUGH THE CITY WE COULD
NOT TURN OUR FACES FROM THE STENCH OF DEATH THAT EMANATED
FROM BUILDING AND BODY ALIKE/ONLY NOTICED HOW THE
THREAT OF DYING MOVED US CLOSER TO ONE ANOTHER/EACH
ONE CONCERNED WITH THE OTHER/STRANGERS WHEN WE LEFT
THE HOUSE/AND SOON BROTHERS AND SISTERS TOGETHER
TRYING TO FORCE THIS MADNESS OUT INTO THE OPEN

We move through the streets
each step noted and coded
our words detected and dissected
our thoughts placed in a chamber
and given a single destination
We move through the streets
hunted like murderers by those
who would without question or
hesitation gladly transform
the backs of our shirts
into suddenly scarlet rivers
We move through the streets
the city becomes a camp in which
we are openly imprisoned by
those who defend the madness
of their justice and freedom
the preservation of their system
blinded by the momentum of
voluntary insanity into not
seeing that justice needs no defense
that there cannot be proportions in freedom
and that any system requiring that much
preservation is closer to being dead
and no additive of distortion or
treachery can perpetuate its existence
but only unmercifully prolong its death

Law and Order

Redevelopment: Behind the Myth

by George Johnson

Last week attorneys for the New Haven Redevelopment Agency issued a White Paper attacking the Agency's policies. Both attorneys simultaneously quit their jobs with the Agency. While other New Haven critics of the Agency, particularly the American Independent Movement (AIM), have raised similar points over the years, the White Paper is worth careful study.

Basically, the White Paper criticizes the Agency for failing to make progress toward the "goal of urban renewal...a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family " and instead "promoting commercial and institutional development of renewal land, together with elaborateschemes for highways and garages." In plain English, they're saying that the Agency spent its time and our money on the rich and ignored most taxpayers.

The Redevelopment Agency has certainly done just that. Sosnoff and Whitney should be congratulated for their courage in writing the Paper. It's much easier and more profitable to fold your tent quietly when disagreements come up. As lawyers, they could have left quietly, opened a law office, and gotten rich quickly doing legal work for the Agency. Other former staff members of the Agency, Joel Cogen and Phil Holt, for example, took that path. Pub officials rarely make waves when they go out—Whitney and Sosnoff (and lawyer Steve Darley before them) let themselves out of a lot of easy money.

White Paper Naive

The real trouble with the White Paper is that when you read it you think that maybe the Agency could be better. You might be led to believe that somewherethere'sa redevelopment agency that does what Sosnoff and Whitney think should be done. That's a mistake. No such renewal agency ever existed. No U.S. city ever spent much time or money worrying about decent homes and suitable living environments. That's only the window dressing they put out for public consumption. The reality is different.

The White Paper takes the Agency to task for doing exactly what it's set up to do. It's like yelling at the wolf for eating the sheep. The idea that urban renewal, or for that matter, any other government program, is set up to benefit the people is a myth that should be laid to rest once and for all. The Redevelopment Agency in New Haven, like other government agencies, is designed to take money from the taxpayers and spend it on subsidies to big corporations. New Haven is a particularly good example, not because it is any different, but because it is better at it.

To understand what the White Paper is all about, you have to know a little bit about urban renewal and how it works. There's a whole set of federal giveaways called "urban

Continued on page 14

If You Liked Vietnam...

You'll Love Cambodia

IS THIS THE WAY IT WAS?
by BILL ANDREWS
59 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HOLD MILITARY RANK. ANTI-WAR GI's CONTEND THIS IS CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING, SENATOR?
DAILY WORLD 5/16/70

by David Tobis

Two years ago I was in Phnom Phen, Cambodia, waiting to take a plane to Vientaine Laos, on the way to Hanoi, North Vietnam. Phnom Penh was then a peaceful capital of a neutralist Cambodia. That neutrality was evident in every aspect of life in that city.

For example, three of its major streets were named John F. Kennedy Boulevard, De Gaulle Avenue and Mao Tse-tung Boulevard. In local stores, you could buy Tsing Tao beer from mainland China and bicycles from England. Cambodia's relations with China were neutralist. Even though China had given large amounts of aid to Cambodia and built 70 schools, Mao's "Little Red Book" was banned as "too popular."

Before 1968, the United States repeatedly violated Cambodian neutrality. On the outskirts of Phnom Penh is a beautiful park. In the center of the park is a grotesque monument. The monument consists of a pile of U.S. military equipment captured during violations of Cambodian territory. A U.S. army helicopter, a jet plane, a tank and other weapons were piled on top of each other to demonstrate Cambodia's continuing neutrality and unwillingness to submit to U.S. aggression

In 1965 Cambodia broke diplomatic relations with the United States in order to protect its independence and neutrality. Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's leader, explained the reason for this action:

"Since 1955 the United States has tried various means, including the most treacherous and dangerous, to force us to join their side as a meek satellite. This is why we have carried on fierce resistance and spoken not very politely."

Though Cambodia broke relations with the United States, it continued trading and negotiating with other major capitalist and socialist nations.

U.S. Ignores Neutrality

Cambodia's neutrality was a major block to the U.S.campaign to destroy the National Liberation Front (NLF) and control South Vietnam. Washington was trying to create the image that Southeast Asian countries were terrified of communism and wanted the United States to stop "communist murders" in Vietnam. So, it was very embarassing to have Cambodia break its ties with the United States, and condemn U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and establish diplomatic relations with North Vietnam and with the NLF in South Vietnam.

Militarily, Cambodia provided sanctuaries for the NLF. Several years ago, the U.S. military—in Operation Cedar Falls and Operation Junction City—tried to destroy the NLF centers of strength in South Vietnam. Both of these campaigns failed totally. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of North Vietnam, offered one explanation of the failures:

"The U.S. began by massively bombing the area. Then, in the dry season, the U.S. dropped tons of napalm to create huge fires. Shortly after the fires began burning, out of nowhere came a giant rainstorm and put out the fires. You know, though god doesn't exist, still, he is on our side."

The overthrow of Prince Sihanouk last month and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia created new military and political opposition to the United States. Cambodians have begun to form alliances with the NLF and with other revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia in order to overthrow Cambodia's new, conservative leader, General Lon Nol and to establish an independent, socialist Cambodia. The United States invasion may end up turning all of Cambodia into a sanctuary for the NLF with Lon Nol overthrown and an alliance of Cambodia with the Viet Cong.

Faced with these possibilities, the U.S. military may soon withdraw most ground forces from Cambodia and replace them with a campaign of massive saturation bombing. It is clear that in the next few months, the United States will intensify its military campaign in Cambodia, while creating just the opposite illusion by withdrawing a few ground troops.

The Nixon administration has also begun to intensify its military campaign in Laos. On May 18, Secretary of Defense Laird announced that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces had invaded Laos on supposedly limited missions of "protective reaction." These invasions are a new addition to the massive U.S. program of intense B-52 bombardment of Laos, the CIA-trained and operated mercenary army and the 20,000 CIA-U.S. army ground troops in that country. These invasions will intensify.

Vietnamization Once Again

The Nixon policy of Vietnamization of the Vietnam war can't possibly work. Even General Navarre who directed the French war in Vietnam in the 1950's recently stated that Vietnamization failed when he tried it and will fail again if the United States tries. With all other alternatives leading to political and military disaster for the U.S., our rulers have decided to win the war by massive escalation.

From all evidence, the recent escalation of the war only foreshadows the escalation which will occur in the next few months. Speaking at Yale, Rennie Davis of the Chicago Conspiracy 8, argued that the United States will drop an atomic bomb on North Vietnam.

Though I would not rule out that possibility, I believe that Nixon will resume saturation bombing of North Vietnam. This time, the bombing will be aimed to destroy the capital, Hanoi, and the chief port, Haiphong. Retired General Gavin believes that the U.S. will launch a land invasion of North Vietnam, the supposed source of all the trouble. This possibility seems likely.

McGeorge Bundy, one of the architects of the war in Kennedy's administration, commented in the May 17 **New York Times**:

The point is quite simply that any major action of this general sort, if undertaken in the same fashion as the Cambodian decision—now that the domestic effects of that decision are visible—would tear the country and the administration to pieces. At the very least, the Congress would stop money for the war and the chances of general domestic upheaval would be real."

I believe that the Nixon Administration will engage in other actions like the Cambodian invasion. And Nixon is aware of Bundy's warning.

To win the war, the Administration must escalate To carry on the war, they must prevent general criticism and opposition at home. To accomplish this aim, they will clamp down on and repress masses of anti-war Americans. The work we Americans here do in the coming months to fight against the war in Southeast Asia will be critical to the survival of Southeast Asia and to our own survival.

People confront Sacks (r.) and Young (l.)

Citizens Against Lead conference last October. Photo: Chris Pattee

Sacks, City Flaunt Ho

Conditions Threaten Tenants' H

by Joelle Dominski Photos by Virginia Blaisdell

Morris Sacks, one of the largest absentee landlords in New Haven, recently let the conditions at one of his apartments become so hazardous that the building had to be condemned.

Sacks, like other absentee landlords, has received numerous warrants for violations of the New Haven Housing Code. Last week a second landlord made the news. Peter Young was charged with 154 housing code violations. He faces a maximum sentence of a $15,400 fine or a more than 12-year jail term.

Sacks made his most recent court appearance just two weeks ago. But the court actions haven't done much to make Sacks improve the conditions in the buildings he owns.

City agencies are slow to act on tenants' complaints. Frequently, attention to a problem has to be dramatized by a community group before city officials take notice.

For example, Sacks' property at 3 Perkins Street , Fair Haven, smelled for three weeks. because of a broken sewage pipe in the basement, according to one of the tenants. He complained to Sacks who refused to do anything about it.

Then, there was a big overflow in the basement and the three families living on the side of the building over the broken pipe had to be moved out immediately. Three of the seven children who had been living in the apartments were ill and required hospital treatment.

Both the Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI) of the Redevelopment Agency and the New Haven Health Department failed to act on the matter til eight days after the overflow. Then the Health Department condemned the building. Meanwhile, the families had to be housed in motels and Sacks was not being forced to clean up the mess.

Dr. John Atwater of the Health Department said he had no authority and no money to clean up or even board up the building.

Neighbors In Danger

Although the house itself was condemned, no alternate housing was found for the family living in the other side of the house. They and the people living in the houses around 3 Perkins Street were endangered by the presence of the sewage and other unsafe conditions around the building: the basement was open to children and animals for several days; the lime which was poured over the sewage to dry it up is poisonous; there is a possibility that the water supply to the surrounding homes could become cross-contaminated. In addition, the clothes and furniture of the three families had been permeated with the smell.

John Mooney, a doctor at the Yale-New Haven Hospital, together with Norton Garber of the Department of University Health at Yale and Paul Harris of the Hill Health Center said the situation could start an epidemic. They said that animals who went into the sewage area and were later petted by children could pass on hepatitis, dysentery or typhoid. They noted the danger of the closeness of the K-4 Strong School which is across the street from the condemned building.

The families involved were only able to get the building condemned by sitting in at Mel Adams' office at the Redevelopment Agency with a representative from Freedom Now, a community group in Fair Haven. Theresa Hammie of Freedom Now explained, "They sat in because they were angry. Nobody could have made them leave until something was done."

One of the men who lived in the building told how "I can't even get my kids together, man, what with being sick and moving all over." He said that the water had been turned off in the apartments adjoining his for several days. "You should've seen the water before it was turned off– it was damn near black..."

The families pay from $120 to $140 a month in rent.

Tenants say that they were visited recently by representatives of a bank and an insurance company who told them not to pay rent to Sacks. Since then, they have been paying rent to attorney Herb Scott instead. Mr. Scott is the tenant's representative for Sixth Circuit Court. When reached for comment, Mr. Scott said that holding rent was not part of his regular duties and that he would hold onto the money only until the court determined who should get it.

One Example

What happened at 3 Perkins Street is only an extreme example of how Sacks takes care of his 34 properties. These buildings contain 300 housing units, and all but one are substandard. One woman next door to the Perkins Street building showed how she had to put her washing machine in a weak spot in the floor. She said that she would prefer to see it rather than herself fall through the floor. Upstairs there is a nest of pigeons in the attic.

When Sacks buys a building, he nails up corkboard in the hallways and often in the apartments themselves. These boards are sometimes painted and sometimes not. He also nails plywood over the bottom half of the windows in the hallways.

When Sacks does make needed repairs, he does it in a very shoddy way. One tenant explained, "If there's a hole in the wall, he'll take an old can, cut off the top and bottom, slit it in half, and mash it down flat with his foot, and nail it up." In one apartment, there are at least six different kinds of wallpaper in one room.

According to Theresa Hammie, the codes are vague enough so that when a landlord is forced to comply with regulations, he doesn't have to make the place liveable.

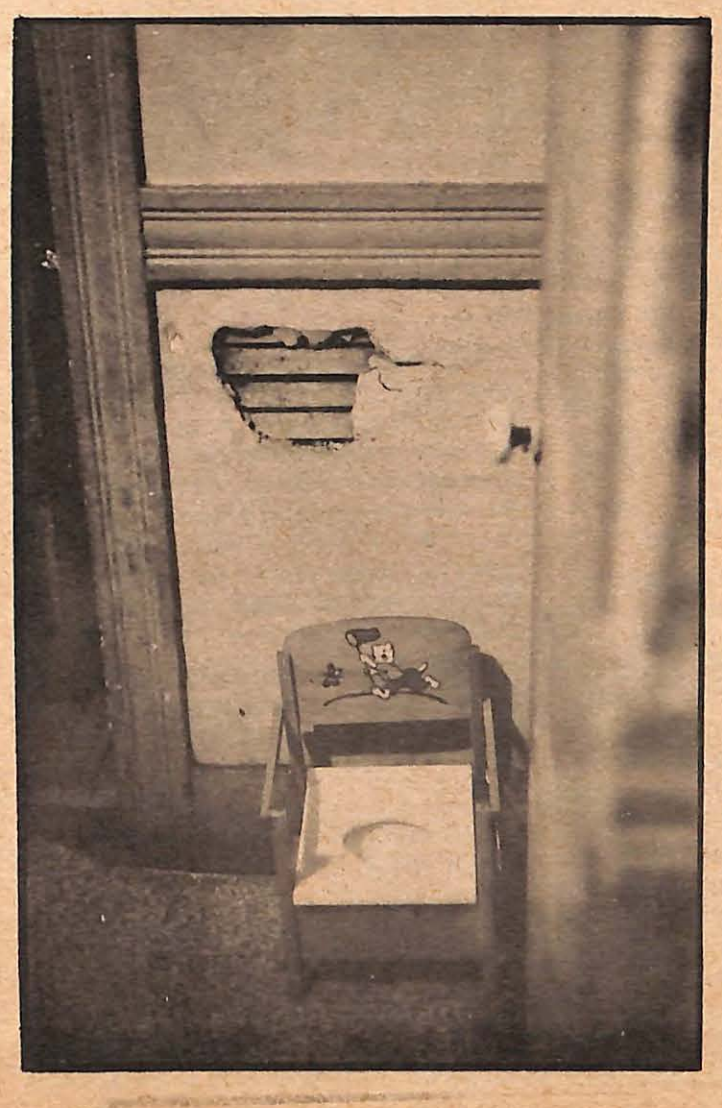
No Convictions

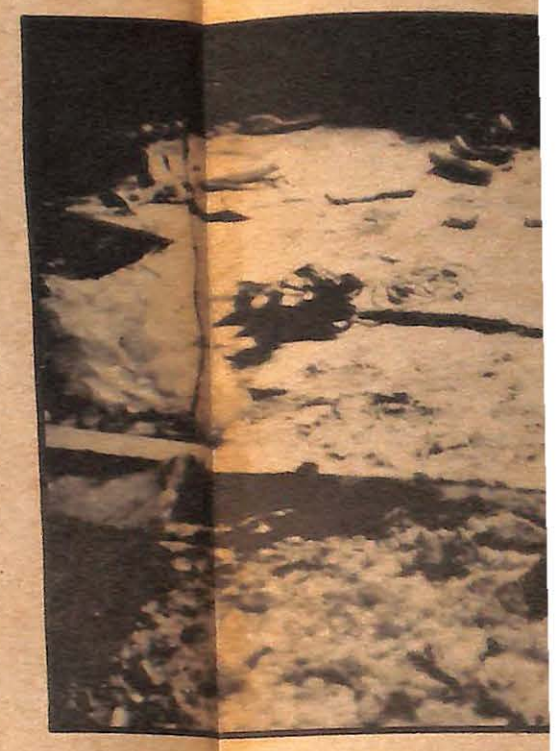
Sacks has been arrested countless times for failure to comply with the New Haven Housing Code. He has never been sentenced in all these court cases and at the most has received a small fine. Most of the actions have come after community pressure.

In addition to Freedom Now, Citizens Against Lead (CAL) and the Hill Parents Association (HPA) have demonstrated against Sacks. At a conference called by CAL in October, 1969, Sacks claimed that "lead poisoning is from bad housekeeping" and refused to take responsibility for cases of lead paint poisoning in children of his

Kitchen wall, 25 Thorn St.

Peeling paint is in easy reach of children.





Sewage floods 3 Perkin

basement is still pen to children and anim

tenants. His tenants insist, "[we] can blame Sacks for the housing he owns."

In housing inspections he by Freedom Now and CAL large pieces of peeling paint have been found in some of Sacks' apartments. One mother called the houses "leftovers of the rich." She told how Sacks charges $135 a month for small four-room apartments.

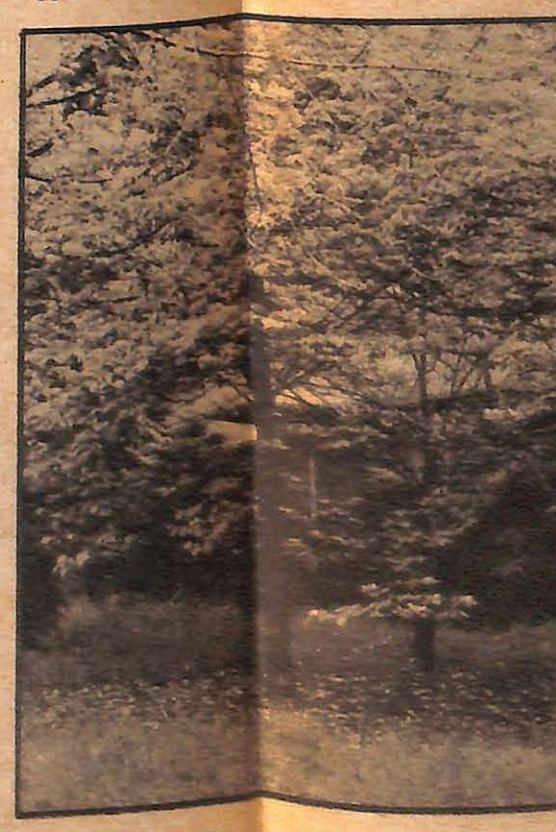
Usually when Sacks is served a warrant, he gets an *extension of time to do his* repairs or else doesn't show up *in court. This way he is able to delay* his cases and not improve the condition of his *properties.*

Sometimes the records show that a warrant has been issued, but it is not recorded. In a case like this in March, at 98 Asylum Street, DNI Director Eugene Lubocki brushed off the descrepancy by saying, "Warrants may not have been religiously recorded." In that month, it was also reported that in five cases where the time limit as required by DNI had been exceeded, only two warrants had been issued and no convictions had been made.

Pressure Brings Arrest

After public pressure from Rev. Alton Barnes, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church, Freedom Now and CAL, Sacks was arrested for 20 counts of code violations in the six units at 98 Asylum Street. The violations ranged from holes in hallway ceilings and floorboards to broken windows, rubbish in the yard and vermin and rat-infestation.

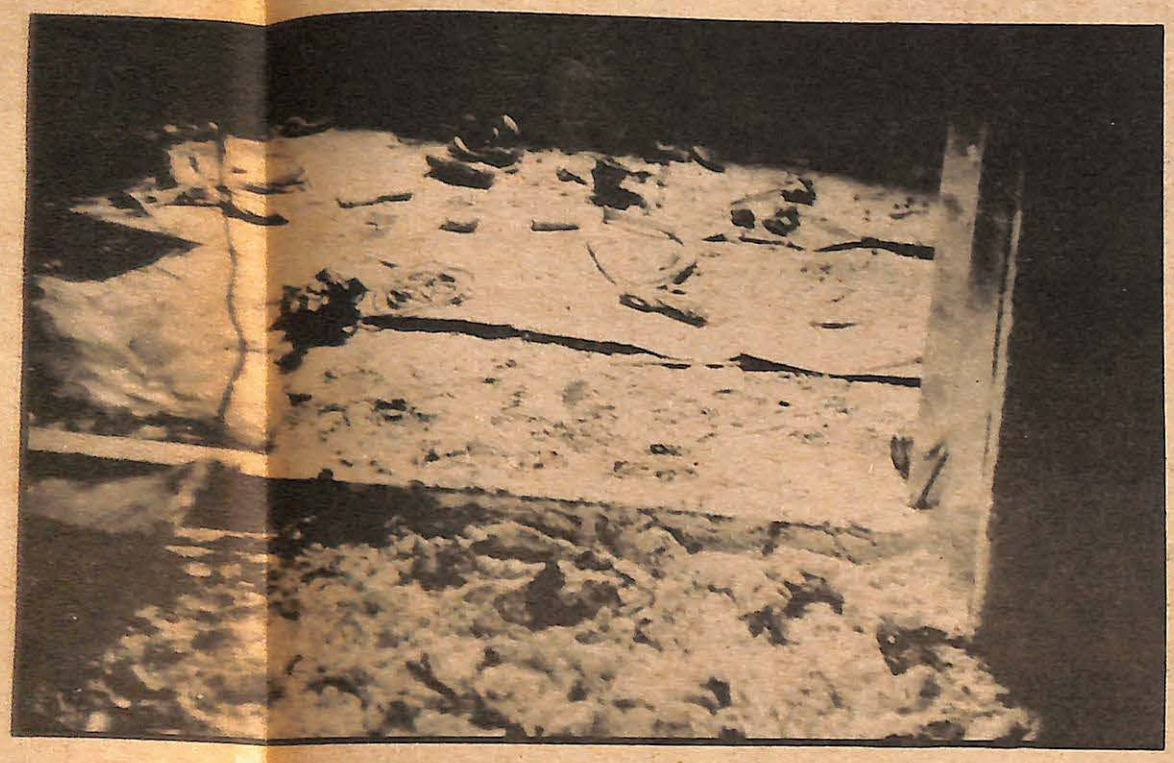
On this case, the Redevelopment Agency decided that if Sacks didn't make the repairs by the end of March, they would apply for rent receivership. The rent receivership



"A nice place to visit?" M

ty Flaunt Housing Code

s Threaten Tenants' Health



Sewage floods 3 Perkins St. Eight days after the first overflow, basement is still open to children and animals. Human waste is covered with lime to dry out.

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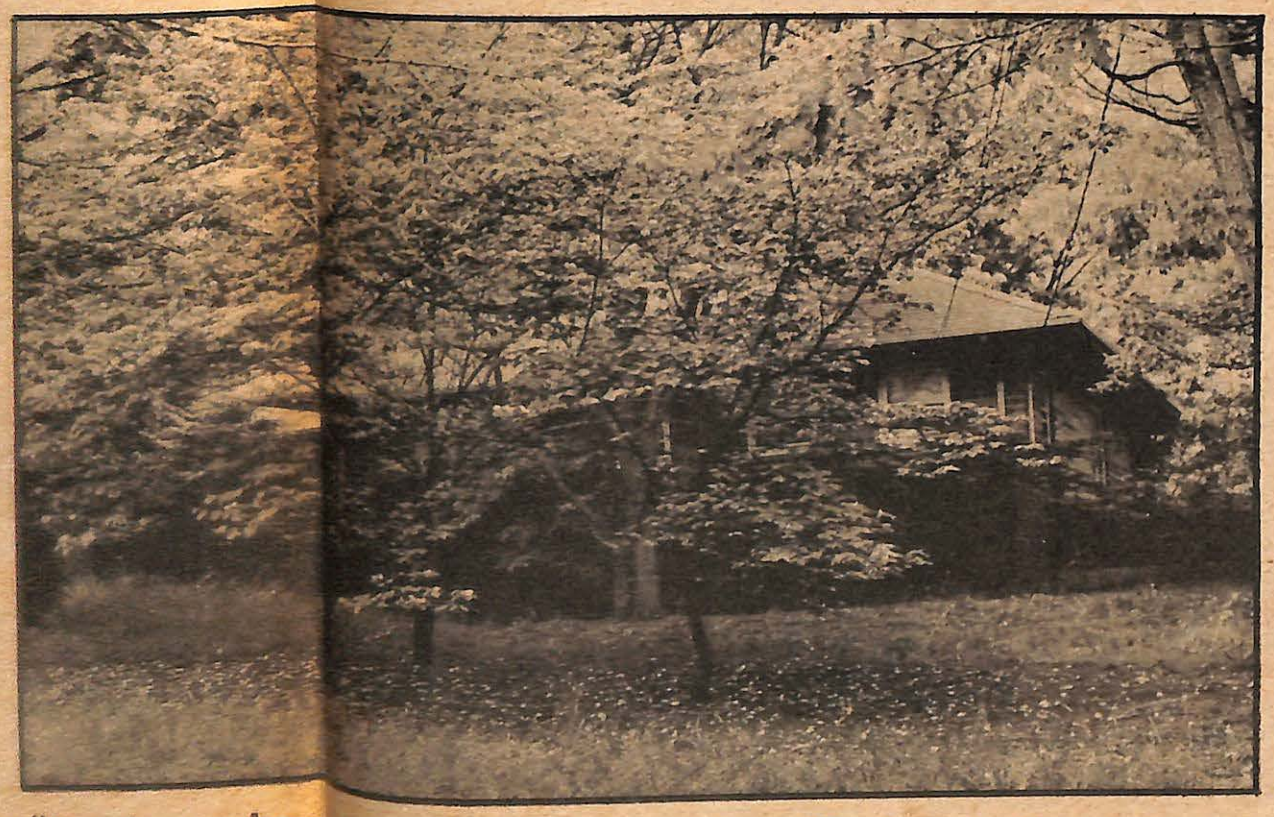
On this case, the Redevelopment Agency decided that if Sacks didn't make the repairs by the end of March, they would apply for rent receivership. The rent receivership ordinance became part of the New Haven Housing Code four years ago. but had never been used in this city or in the state.

It says that if a tenement house is "a serious fire hazard or is a serious threat to life, health or safety" and if the condition hasn't been fixed by the owner, the state can apply for funds from the State Department of Community Affairs to make the repairs. This department has a $24,000 grant that the money would be borrowed from. Then the rent from the tenants would go into this fund instead of to the landlord, until all the money was paid back.

Only Minor Repairs

By April 1, Sacks had made only minor repairs at 98 Asylum. The case for rent receivership was scheduled to be brought to the Common Pleas Court. Costs for repairs were estimated at $15,000. But Sacks was able to get an extension of time to do the repairs. The extension has passed but Sacks hasn't been called back to court by the Code Enforcement Committee.

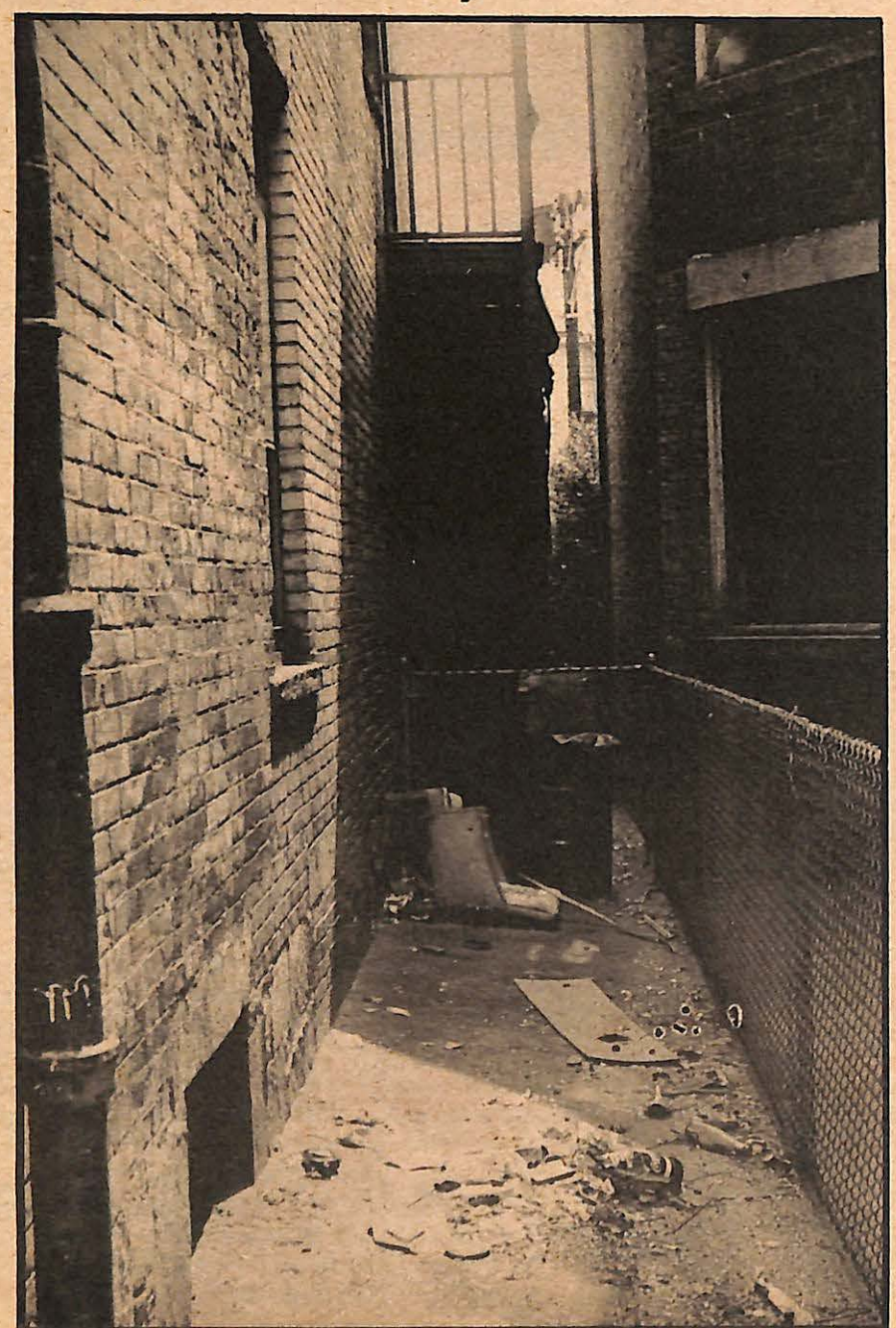
This is the story of how Sacks' apartments never get repaired adequately. Even after the rent receivership case proceedings began for 98 Asylum, he was issued warrants for code violations in about 20 other buildings. The number of violations in each ranged from 18 to 104. The work that needed to be done in these homes included major repairs like rodent and vermin extermination and electrical and plumbing work. But, with the cooperation of the city Code Enforcement Committee and DNI, the houses have remained in as bad shape as ever, rents have remained the same, and Sacks has been able to stall on meeting his responsibilities.



"A nice place to visit?" Morris Sacks' home 8 So. Forest Circle

Welcome to 25-27 Thorn St.
Five-room apartment rents for $132. With added heating costs in winter, family pays over $200 a month.

"Back yard" of 98 Asylum St.



NEWHALLVILLE and TEACHERS UNION DEMAND:

Elect Board of Ed.

The United Newhallville Organization (UNO) opened a city-wide campaign on May 25 to gain an elected Board of Education in New Haven. The campaign is in response to the Board's decision about an architect in their neighborhood. The group also called for the resignation of Dr. Orville Sweeting from the Board.

The Board had put off announcing the architect for a 5-8 school for five months after the residents of the Newhallville area had made their choice known. UNO had chosed Roy & Millard of New Haven. Finally, on May 25, the Board announced its choice: a firm that had been interviewed for the first time three days before.

The firm, Don Stull, Assoc., of Boston, had previously been suggested by the education committee of UNO and had been rejected by the Board. The Board claimed at that time that an out-of-town firm would not be good. But, even though the Board has changed its mind, Stull has made it clear that if there is dissention in the community he will not do the job.

Referendum Gains Support

Meanwhile the New Haven Federation of Teachers and the Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education have joined in the campaign to get a city-wide referendum to establish an elected Board of Education instead of an appointed one. They hope to get a Board that will be more responsive to the needs of the community than was exhibited at the May 25 meeting.

The Board made its decision known at a large meeting that had to be moved from the fourth floor of the Hall of Records to the public hearing room in the basement. When it became clear what choice had been made, members of UNO walked out of the meeting and returned to the Newhallville Teen Center.

Betrayal

At the Center the group said it felt the Board of Education had betrayed them. They charged the Board with delaying the construction and educational planning process of the school for five years. "In discussing school architecture, we mean the total educational program, not just the outer shell of a building," they said.

They blamed a lot of the problems of the Board on Dr. Orville Sweeting, who they called "Mr. Board". The UNO group said that Sweeting "has been on the Board too long. He is out of touch with the people in the community."

They indicated a few of the many physical problems the schools have been having in past years: the roof leaks at Grant School, the ventilation is poor at Lee High School, and the heating is poor at Winchester and King Schools.

Modern Times will cover this controversy in more detail in future issues.

Continued from page 7

Redevelopment: Behind the Myth

renewal." The law provides funds for "slum clearance." Under urban renewal laws, cities can declare an area "blighted " and draw a circle around it, then set it aside as a "project area."

Within the "project areas" (and these can be huge parts of the city), the Agency has free rein to take whatever land it wants from the people who own it and give it away to private corporations. Notice two things about this process. First, it gives the big corporations power to take the land whether the owners want to sell or not. Second, the taking is done at prices fixed by city appraisers. The city buys the land, clears it of buildings, and then gives it away at rock bottom prices to the corporations.

Subsidizing Big Business: Macy's

But somebody has to make up the huge loss the city takes in buying the land high and selling to the corporations low. That difference comes out of our taxes and directly subsidizes big business.

Add to the urban renewal program the federal and state highways wherever big business needs them and you have a good picture of the urban renewal giveaway.

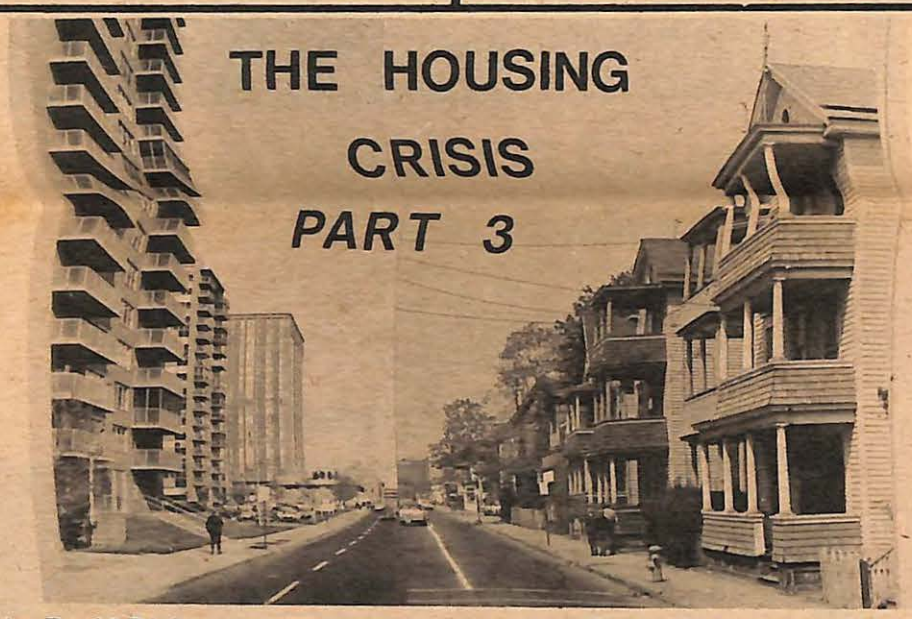
Just one example will show how it works. Suppose on its own Macy's had wanted to come and build a store to make money in New Haven. Without urban renewal they would have had to find a site, buy it from the owners (at a price each shopkeeper wanted) and then build its store. They would have had to pay a fantastic sum at market value to buy out all the original owners of their present site (assuming all of them would have wanted to sell, not a very likely assumption).

But urban renewal solved these problems. The Redevelopment Agency and Yale went to work for Macy's, grabbed the land, forced everyone else off, and then gave it to Macy's along with a nice tax break. Then they built a set of monstrous highways through city neighborhoods like Wooster Square, Dwight, and Oak Street, and erected (at taxpayers' expense) a set of parking garages to serve Macy's suburban shoppers. It was all one big juicy plum, justified "in the public interest," paid for by our taxes, and handed over on a silver platter by the Redevelopment Agency. And for that, New Haven wins urban renewal prizes.

Government and Big Business

It's like that everywhere. New Haven is no different, just better at it. (It had shrewd Yale men working behind the scene). And it isn't only urban renewal that works that way. Government is set up to serve big business, and it performs that service handsomely. Military contracts, construction contracts, government land holdings, government licenses and the like are all handed out to giant corporations like goodies out of a basket. Get in the way of a corporation by striking or taking over a plant and the government's courts will outlaw you and the government's troops will shoot you or scab on you or both. In reality, the government will do pretty much what big business wants.

The Agency would like us to believe differently. But the people they shoved out of Oak Street and Legion Avenue and Wooster Square and Dixwell know it's true. Macy's knows it's true. and now Sosnoff and Whitney know it too.



David Dickson

by David Dickson

In the first issue of **Modern Times** this column mentioned that the New Haven Redevelopment Agency destroyed over 7000 low and moderate income houses and apartments (housing units) since 1954. During the same years, the Agency built only 1400 units to replace them. Yet this January the Agency's latest housing report painted a rosy picture.

The Agency climed 4400 units already built and 960 units under construction. It claimed a further 1840 units being planned. Adding these three numbers, the Agency predicted the completion of 7200 units by 1973.

By digging deeper into this numbers game, we can understand what it really means. Of the 4400 units already built, 3000 are either elderly, luxury or pre-1955 public housing. Of the 2800 under construction or planned, only 1400 will be for low and moderate-income families. Thus, even Agency statistics show only 2800 units scheduled to replace 7000 torn down.

In fact, in the projects built to date, only one out of five units house low-income families. At this rate, only 560 units will have been made available to low-income families by 1973 under the urban renewal program. However, even this inadequate supply is threatened by cutbacks in government funds for public housing and urban renewal. Decisions by the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) threaten 700 units planned for the Hill, Fair Haven, and Newhallville neighborhoods. On May 19, Ed White, director of New Haven's Housing Authority said that 1000 planned housing units might be lost. If these 1700 units are lost, only 140 planned units remain to be built between now and 1973.

New Housing Law

The Redevelopment Agency plays these numbers games because neighborhood residents have demanded for years that the Agency build at least as many housing units as it destroys. This demand became law when Connecticut Congressman Lowell Weicker pushed through an amendment to the Housing Act of 1969. Weicker's amendment requires cities to replace each dwelling unit destroyed with a new one of similar rent. The Redevelopment Agency can now no longer ignore the demand and is scrambling to make its past record look good as well.

Congressman Robert Giaimo voted for the amendment but U.S. Senatorial hopeful, State Senator Edward Marcus called it "divisive" because, he said, it would concentrate low-income families in the center city. Some suburban towns lately have been loudly opposing low-income housing in their towns. Unlike Marcus, they prefer to see low-income families stay in the center ctiy. It will be interesting to see if Marcus sticks to his line in the campaign ahead.

New Haven News

Nixon's Housing Program Uncertain

President Nixon's special committee on urban renewal presented its recommendations last January after three and a half months of study. The committee suggested that urban renewal rebuild central cities as communities of people from various ethnic and income groups. They also recommended subsidies to disperse low-income housing to suburban communities in order to counter the trend toward apartheid, or separation of the races.

There is serious question whether Nixon will accept his committee's liberal ideas. If they are accepted, it may be for very political reasons. Nixon ran very poorly in the cities, particularly in the Northeast. According to the so-called Southern Strategy, Nixon can write off the Northeast. Yet, he may accept the committee's suggestions as ways of maintaining relatively conservative city governments. At the same time he would likely promote regional or metropolitan governments to prevent city governments from falling to the low and middle-income people concentrated increasingly in the center city. The regional governments, of course, would be dominated by the middle and upper classes who fled the city for the suburbs.

Nixon's committee revealed its true attitude toward democracy by warning against letting the residents of the affected area make the decision as to the use of the land:

"The most satisfactory approach is that of public discussion and hearings before an official body, with the final decision left to the regularly elected members of the local group."

Any resident of New Haven who has tried to affect the urban renewal program will recognize the above formula. It is the way that the Redevelopment Agency has pushed through its entire program against the wishes of the people affected and, sometimes, the elected officials. The members of Nixon's committee were one lawyer, four university professors, two bank presidents, two insurance company presidents, and two finance company presidents. These people have benefited most from urban renewal in the past. You can bet that none of them has ever been relocated or suffers from the housing crisis.

Cutbacks in New Haven

A clearer indication of the Nixon attitude toward the cities may be the deep cuts made in the Kennedy-Johnson urban programs. The Model Cities Program—originally intended to concentrate federal, state and municipal resources in a few model neighborhoods with full neighborhood participation in program planning has been cut back in every city, particularly in the large and medium cities of the Northeast.

In New Haven, the Model Cities program, in the Hill neighborhood achieved some neighborhood control through the Hill Neighborhood Corporation. But the Corporation's activities have been delayed for months in Washington. After nearly three years of organizing and planning in the Hill neighborhood, HUD is now moving to shift control over the programs

Continued on page 13

Aldermen Pass City Budget

by Jack Nagel

The Board of Aldermen staged their longest and liveliest debate of the year May 18 before passing a $60 million 1970-1971 City Budget. Although the vote was a close 16 to 13, the Aldermen all agreed on one point–control over the budget was really out of their hands.

Democratic Alliance Aldermen (Democrats who supported Hank Parker's campaign for Mayor) and Republicans voted against the budget, but their 13 votes were outweighed by the 16 votes in favor from regular organization Democrats.

By the same vote, the Board approved the 14% property tax increase (to 70-85 mills) required by the $7 million spending increase.

Aldermen of all three groups expressed disgust at the Board's insignificant role in preparing and approving the budget– "our annual exercise in fiscal futility," in the words of the Republican leader Alphonse Apadaro (who represents the Whitney Ave. area).

Under the City Charter, the power of the purse is given not to the Board of Aldermen, which the people elect, but to the Board of Finance, which the Mayor appoints, except for one member chosen from their own (that member is now Louis Aceto, of the Hill) ranks by the Aldermen. The Board of Finance sets the dollar amounts each city department will get and the tax rate the people will have to pay.

After the Finance Board makes its decisions, the budget is sent to the Aldermen, who vote on it, but their vote is only a formality. The budget becomes law whether the Aldermen vote for it or against it!

The only change the Aldermen can make is to cut specific items– and they can do this only by a two-thirds vote, which is very hard to get. The Aldermen cannot raise the budget for any purpose.

Education Money Wanted

Thus, for example, the Democratic Alliance Aldermen were angry because they wanted more money for school supplies and school attendance officers; but there was nothing they could do to get the raise.

Alliance Alderman Joe Bartlett, representative of the Howe St. area, even suggested other items that could be cut to increase the education budget. These included lower salaries for supervisors (whose pay had been raised to keep them ahead of union workers), elimination of patronage jobs for lawyers, elimination of a special crew to man the City fire boat (which seldom has to fight fires), and cuts in the contingency funds.

But even if the Parker Aldermen had tried to get these cuts– and they had no chance to win– the Board would have no guarantee that the city would spend the money saved for the purposes the Board wanted.

Aldermen Power?

Discontent was so general that even the regular Democratic leader Eliot Segal (of the eastern Edgewood Park area) urged that the City Charter be amended to give the Aldermen more power.

Democratic Alliance Alderman Mel Esdaile of the Dwight area did introduce a resolution for this purpose at the Board's May 4 meeting. Any Charter revisions must ultimately be approved by both the Board and by the voters in November.

Underlying the present system is a distrust of the ability of the people to govern themselves. The Board of Aldermen consists of fairly typical citizens. The Board of Finance, on the other hand, is composed mostly of businessmen. On the average, they are much wealthier than the typical citizen.

The idea, supposedly, is to have people with financial expertise deal with the budget. But in practice the system means that the people have very little ability to affect city spending and taxation.

Virginia Blaisdell

Two Hill residents going to the Hill Health Center on Columbus Avenue.

Hill Health Center: How It Started

by Diane Eggleston

In the first article in this series the problems of getting any kind of treatment when a person is sick or in pain were shown through the experience of one New Haven family. That was an unusual and extreme experience which may only happen once in awhile.

More often, if our health is poor or we just don't feel good, it is hard to find a doctor to take care of us. More important, what we don't get is care that keeps us from getting sick in the first place. This can be more difficult than getting treated for the emergency illnesses that come less frequently.

The Hill Health Center has been providing free health care to many Hill residents for two years. It, as well as 60 similar centers around the country, was planned in the middle 1960's. Around that time it became clear that health care could no longer be ignored throughout the United States.

Some programs were proposed to set up neighborhood health centers with government funds. This way people could get help on a day-to-day basis.

This was an attempt to keep people from getting sick, to finally do the job of keeping them healthy. To do this, the centers must deal with other problems, like poor housing, unemployment, nutrition and poor education, which affect people's health.

Limited Funds

However, the fact that nearly all people needed this kind of health center was not recognized as a priority by the government. The funds were severely limited: by law, the centers have to be located in low income neighborhoods. Although the health needs of residents in almost any kind of neighborhood would be better served by free health centers, it was decided to give priority to people whose need was greatest.

Two branches within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) sponsor neighborhood health centers in low-income communities. The first branch to get programs started was the Children's Bureau, in 1965.

These centers can provide complete health care free to any child under 21 who lives in that neighborhood. Any family of four whose take-home pay is $5400 a year or less is eligible. This takes in both poor families and working people who would have a hard time making ends meet, if they had to pay for health care. There are 60 such centers around the country.

The OEO Poverty Program has also set up 40 free health centers, which serve people of *all* ages. However, the standards for who is eligible keep most people out. A family of four is not eligible if it has an income (before deductions) over $4400 per year.

Hill Center Starts

Because these health centers are called "demonstration research projects" the Federal Government provides very little money for them. Also, the label "research" makes it necessary for any center to prepare a long, complicated grant proposal to obtain the money. This is required even when it has already been proven that people need these services. Preparing these grant proposals has been easiest for University Medical Centers to do because they already have the staff and resources.

Shortly after the Children's Bureau program was announced in the spring of 1967 the Pediatrics Department of Yale School of Medicine started plans for getting one of these neighborhood health centers into New Haven.

The choice of the Hill as the neighborhood was clearly not because it was the only area recognized to need a comprehensive, free health program. The "low-income" limitation had to be met.

In 1966-67, the neighborhood which was attracting much attention to its housing, education, and other complex symptoms of poverty was the Hill. For many reasons the Hill Parents Association drew the focus of City agencies. This militant, not-to-be-silenced-easily voice shook up a lot of people, and got some action. The combination of a militant, organized community group within a low-income community made the Hill stand out as the obvious neighborhood to select.

Because a walk-in, walk-out health center giving complete care needs the direct back-up of a hospital, the Hill neighborhood also made some sense since it is close to Yale-New Haven Hospital. Two other factors are possible more important:

1) The University acts as a teaching center in connection with any medical facility it runs or takes part in.

2) Yale applied for the federal funds for the Hill Health Center, and thus has controlled the purse strings. The Yale Medical School must have been embarassed by being next to a poverty area.

Community Participation

After the neighborhood decision was made, the planning for the health center very consciously involved people from the Hill community. Selection of the site for the Center, hiring of the personnel, and the layout of the building have been crucial decisions which were made by the community and the Health Center staff. This was important since the community's use of the Center depended on where it was, and how comfortable people would be with staff and physical arrangements.

In its 18 months of operation, the Hill Health Center has begun to provide wide-ranging services to close to half of the 8000 children estimated to live within its

Continued on page 14

Response to Community Demands;

Yale Goes to Court

by David Dickson

Yale has not yet made any concrete response to the list of 12 demands presented in early May by New Haven neighborhood groups. Instead, last week, they went to court to fight against paying any taxes to the city.

The demands were presented by the seven neighborhood corporations along with the Junta for Progressive Action. The first two demands concerned housing. First, that all land "bought or taken for the benefit of business, industry, and Yale, at the expense of the communities or New Haven, be returned immediately free of charge and in conjunction with the city." Second, that Yale and the Redevelopment Agency provide at least 10,000 housing units for inner city residents and support this housing program with educational facilities, free day-care centers, health centers, and drug-treatment centers, all to be controlled by the people of the neighborhoods.

Other demands included use of Yale facilities, a $1 million revolving defense fund for community people, funds for the Black Coalition, an open admissions policy, and recognition of the Community Control Center and the Community Patrols set up before Mayday weekend.

The direct reply by Yale President Kingman Brewster did not promise to fulfill any of the demands. Instead, last week, Yale made another move to cut off its resourses from the Community. It brought an appeal to Common Pleas Court asking for a reversal of the New Haven Tax assessor's decision to tax the Yale University Press. Yale claims that the Press is not "commercial" but is for "the publication and dissemination of scholarly works and the printing of materials for use by Yale."

The City notes, however, that the Press also sells books on the commercial market, advertizes in mass-circulation magazines, and makes money for Yale. If Yale were taxed on all its property, the City would gain over $6 million a year. Taxing the Yale Press would be only a tiny portion of that, but it could be a step towards taxing all of the University.

by Paul Bloom

Gallery Shows Community Art

The Independent Art Gallery, 1104 Chapel Street, is the only community gallery in New Haven. Until it is torn down people who want to show their work at the Gallery can show, and anyone who wants to sell can sell, with no commission to us. And if you just want to look around, the Gallery is open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. weekdays, and we usually provide nice company and free coffee.

We sometimes call ourselves the "Independent Gallery of Contemporary American Art" in order to ~~distinguish~~ ourselves from the "Paul Mellon Center for Eighteenth Century British Culture," which is soon to replace us. When the Mellon Center finally does get built, there will be two grand art mausoleums facing each other on the corner of York and Chapel.

The Gallery was started as one of a number of action projects in radical architecture/planning that two Yale thesis students wanted to set in motion. Both of us – John Shultz and Paul Bloom – had been through the advocacy version of community architecture and were very aware of its shortcomings. Somehow radical architecture/planning has to link the terms environment-professional-skills-revolution-life style.

John and I converted our store-front studio (rent free from Yale) into a gallery by pushing around some stud walls and painting the floor. We hustled free radio ads and got out posters saying what we were.

People Get Involved

From there on the gallery was a constantly changing thing, which grew which ever way it wanted. We have only two rules: any work of art or craft is acceptable to us if it is acceptable to the artist; anybody who helps keep the gallery open has an equal voice in running it.

We had planned to be working on this and some other projects with a group of Art and Architecture people. That fell through, but some new people appeared, willing to help – Lorie, Myron the Unknown, Jo-Anne, Susan, Dave, David, Walter, Jim.

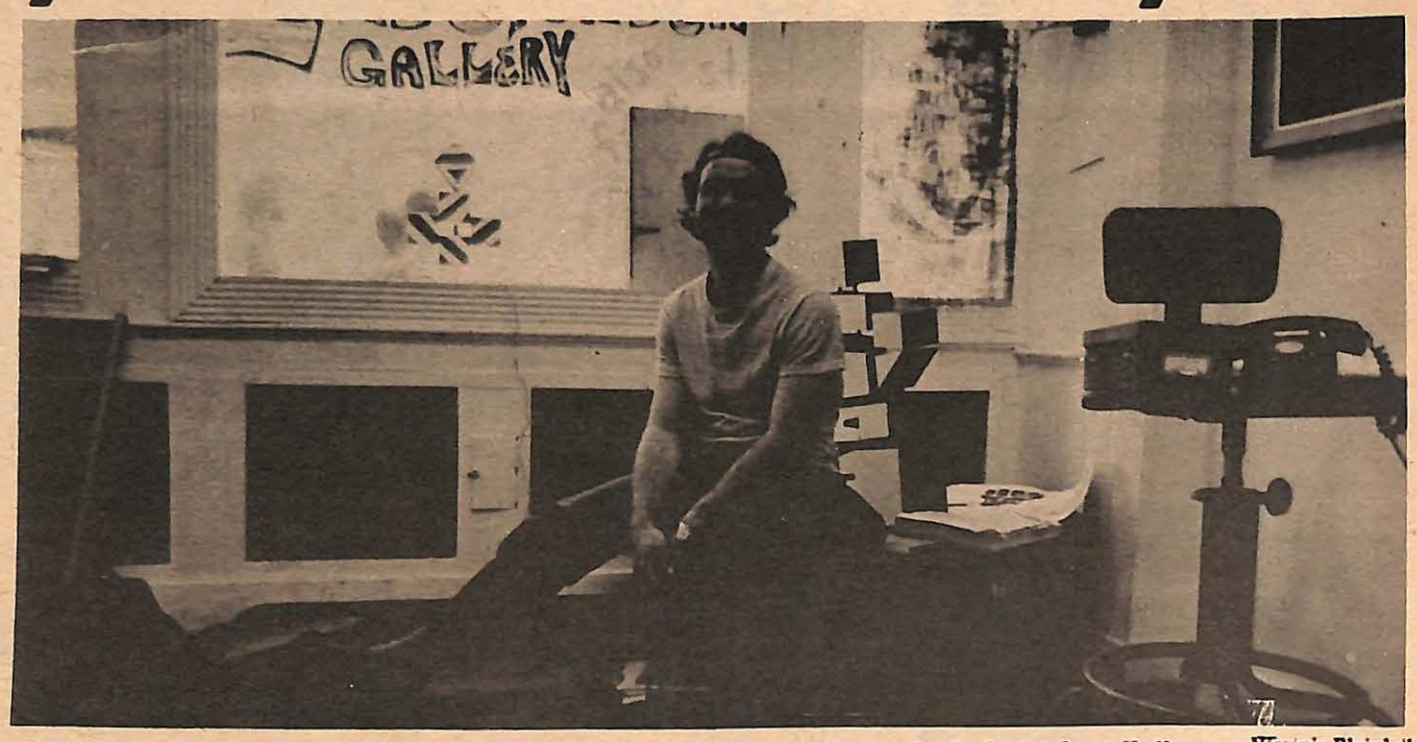
We had a Free Store for a while, set up by Myron, but gave it all away to the Panthers on Mayday; one day we had an instant expansion, by moving back a stud wall; we had an Earthday show, a few communal meals, one day of free art lessons, a show of stuff from South Central Community College.

Community Environment

I think the Gallery got off so well because we hit a felt need in an easily perceivable way. Anyone who did work that he or she thought was good could relate to showing it for free in a public gallery. The gallery, in turn, functioned as a community environment. It was a living education, no verbal explanation necessary.

Functionally, the way the gallery worked out has a lot to say about decentralization and action-education. The Gallery is decentralized because the people running it simply take responsibility for what they do. As far as action-education, the Gallery developed in a way that none of us had predicted. It is vibrant enough at this point to warrant expansion into a bigger action-education thing come September.

Yale will undoubtedly sneak up on us sometime during the summer and tell us to leave, so we will oblige them beforehand by closing some time in June. Meanwhile, we have started on plans to re-open in September as an art gallery/childcare center/free arts workshop/diner/health-food store/theater place. It will be run by a group of people whose shared interest is simply to work together and make a vital thing happen in New Haven. Keep an eye out for us and we'll let you know when we're together. If you're interested, drop into the Gallery soon.



Paul Bloom sitting by the South Central Community College exhibit at the Independent Gallery Virginia Blaisdell

Films

Anne's 1000 Days

by Pat Thornburg

A Hal Wallis Production. Based on a play by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Richard Burton and Genevieve Bujold. Now playing in various Connecticut theatres.

When I saw **Anne of the Thousand Days** in New York, they were giving out black buttons with a large "Z" printed in the middle and the words "He lives!" underneath. After seeing **Anne** I left feeling the same way about her. It was a touching film, particularly for women. The film gave a good sense of what it must have been like to be a woman in Tudor England. But things haven't changed greatly in the 500 years since Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII.

Henry is an absolute monarch who finds women "diverting." He indulges himself with a few hundred diversions until he encounters Anne and becomes desirous of her. Anne disconcerts Henry mightily when she lightly mentions that, while at the French Court, she had lost her virginity and had had several affairs. This confession puts a damper on Henry's feeling of sole ownership of her.

Henry has already "favored" Anne's sister, who is now shamed, abandoned and pregnant. Henry makes the revealing statement, revealing of his own character, that the sister's major sin was that "She asked for nothing."

Anne declares to all that she will not be Henry's mistress, even if it brings ruin to her entire family. The price she would have to pay would be too great. Anne holds to this position unswervingly, even though it means putting her family in danger.

Only a Woman

During her stay at Henry's court, Anne continually confounds his learned male advisors by her wit and intelligence. For her pains she is feared, hated and avoided. Her only ally is Henry himself, and, as her confidence becomes shaken by the hostility of the courtiers, she turns to him more and more. In an effort to maintain *her superior position at the court, she* begins giving in to Henry's demands, but not before she has caused him to divorce his queen, deny his church and marry her. It is a short victory. With the birth of what Henry considers to be a puny, unimportant, worthless female child, Anne's hold on Henry slips. He wants a male heir, only a male. Egged on by his courtiers, Henry brings himself to sign Anne's death warrant. After all, she is only a mere woman, and there are plenty of them.

Yet, Anne, with strong inner convictions, begins to arrange for her daughter, Elizabeth, an education, an upbringing, a history that will one day result in her becoming the most powerful ruler in the world.

What Love Is

In a dungeon, Anne muses on her love for Henry. She has not yet realized that love is not capitulation, but concentration; not sacrifice, but sharing; not conquering, but uplifting those whom we love. Her realization grows as she says;

"From the day he first made me his, to the last day I made him mine, yes, let me set it down in numbers. I, who can count and reckon, and have the time, of all the days I was his and did not love him – this, and this, and this many. Of all the days I was his – and he had ceased to love me – this many, and this. In days. It comes to a thousand days – out of the years. Strangely, just a thousand. And of that thousand – one – when we were both in love. Only one. When our loves met, and overlapped and were both mine and his. When I no longer hated him – he began to hate me, except for that day."

When Anne became Henry's bride, she was no longer seen as his equal. Women are forced into the same situation today. Genevieve Bujold played Anne in a strong, sure, natural way. Burton managed to be adequately self-righteous, self-contained and diffident – depending on the scene. The color photography of the film was a little dull. The screenplay, while not as fine as the play, was controlled and clear.

Worker Talks Back

Continued from page 16

This comment was met by a wooden smile on the face of the VP, a nervous twitching on the part of the foreman, and hostile glances at the VP by some of the workers. The hairy lad, who was in sharp contrast to the appearance of the other workers and had been looked upon with suspicion (was he an college-educated, SDS, pot smoking hippie?) since his arrival, felt a warmth rising within him as the wooden smile faded, and the hostile stares turned into grins on the faces of a few.

The VP countered this response with, "Well, when you have been here for a while you will understand how we do things."

And from the bespeckled, sweatshirt-wearing flower of America, "I only have to be here five minutes to see the cheap way the people in this department have been treated – all just to save a few dollars."

The wooden smile of the VP returned, but from the eyes – hatred and uncertainty.

Workers Question VP

Others spoke up questioning why no one else in the plant (there are 125 people) was laid-off, why we couldn't have come in that day to do cleanup type work (always needed), why the company was showing so little regard for people who had been with the firm for many years. And why didn't the company apologize for laying people off instead of trying to bribe them with two overtime days at an inconvenience to the workers.

VP Wooden Smile, who was looked upon with fear by many at the plant (especially the foreman) was doing all he could to control himself. He said, "Well, we tried to make sure that everyone got their hours by scheduling the overtime. And theoretically you will."

Our long-haired friend fired out, "What do you mean 'theoretically?' The people either get the time or not. And in this case, it is at our inconvenience to work overtime

VP Gives In

VP lit up a cigarette, gave his best wooden smile and said, "Well, you have to work eight hours before you get overtime. I'm sorry there has been this misunderstanding. You don't have to work overtime, and everyone will get their holiday pay."
He made a few other remarks and then asked if there were any more questions. What else could he do?

The feeling in the department was closer than ever before. The young lad was referred to as "our Philadelphia lawyer." There was an awareness that the VP had tried to gloss over the situation with smooth words but that he had been called on it.

There came other reports of injustices and callousness over the past years. Of these our youthful "yippie" wouldn't know, but he was aware of the warm glow inside him as workers stood up to management – as people stood together to correct a seemingly insignificant matter in the scheme of things.

Yet, isn't the treatment of people and the relation to people what the struggle is all about? Wasn't that feeling in the office when the truth was shown a direct result of what can happen when the people unite?

The writer is no longer employed by this company, having been let go one month later.

Food For Health–Organic Food Stores

by Lisbeth Greenberg

Organic foods are beginning to take hold in USA. Everywhere we read about new stores sprouting in the states. In New York City there are restaurants, many foodstores, juicebars, and buying coops in order to make it more economical. Here in Connecticut we have stores in Westport, Hartford (opened last week), Old Lyme, New Haven, Bridgeport and Winsted.

To many people this is a new unexperienced thing. Going into an organic store gives you a sense of a clear and rich smell of fresh fruits and vegetables flown in from the West Coast and all over the country. It will remind you of all the fruits and vegetable stands, that once upon a time and not so long ago existed on State Street.

Besides fruits and vegetables, the stores carry meat, fish, juices, cakes, candies, and dairy products made of unrefined ingredients and without preservatives added. They also have vitamins (not synthetic), water and cleaning products (detergents etc.) none of which are pollutant. If they don't have whatever you want, they will order it for you. Most stores carry a full line of books and magazines.

Everything here is tastier, juicier and generally fresher than in most supermarkets. The people you meet in the store tell you anecdotes about their own backyard organic vegetable gardens.

Natural and Organic

It should be pointed out that natural and organic foods are not the same thing. Natural food stores generally carry unsprayed products. Organic food differs from ordinary food in that it has been grown in organic soil, fertilized with compost and seaweed etc., and has had no additives or preservatives added.

Ordinary food from the supermarkets has been grown on chemically fertilized soil and sprayed heavily with pesticides. This promotes rapid growth, but depletes the soil of its valuable contents until it is exhausted. An example that many tourists have seen throughout southern California are the acres and acres of orange groves, which have been replaced by housing developments and hamburger joints.

Looking into a shopping bag full of food from the supermarket one can pick any product and read the label of ingredients. It will say: flour (bleached), sugar (refined), sweetened with natural and artificial flavors. sodium nitrate, monssodium glutamate etc. Even in bottled (canned) babyfood, untested preservatives are added.

Health is no Gift

Young people nowadays have not had the taste of fresh nutricious food. Everything they eat comes out of package and is washed down with a soda. Health is not a gift, but something achieved.

Our cars have their regular service where they are checked, greased, cleaned etc. That is a must! Yet to most people it would be unthinkable to take the same amount of time and money to maintaining their body. You can buy a new car but not a new body.

In future columns there will be more details about food for health.

Housing Crisis and Redevelopment

Continued from page 10

from the neighborhood back to the city government. Downtown city politicians are not unhappy about this. The new system of control is not yet ironed out, and we will report on it as soon as possible.

Beside the Model Cities program, urban renewal *programs in New Haven's neighborhoods have also suffered from Nixon's political axe. On January 8,* George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development announced across-the-board cutbacks in urban renewal funds. In New Haven, *HUD also* cut off survey and planning funds for the Hill, Newhallville, and Fair Haven neighborhoods because they had been too long in planning. HUD invoked this rarely used technicality to mask a political and budgetary move.

In any case, the blame for delays in the neighborhoods must fall on Melvin Adams and the Redevelopment Agency, who concentrated most of their energies on the prestige downtown projects like the Coliseum, the Knights of Columbus office building and the State Street Garage. (This attitude is will documented in the "white paper" released this week by two former high-ranking lawyers for the Agency.)

While some funds for the Hill, Newhallville and Fair Haven enighborhoods have been granted through July, 1970, the future of projects there is unknown. Perhaps the desperately-needed housing will never be built. The people who live in the town down Hill Central area can only wait and wonder.

What is Next?

Neighborhood people who have worked in the Model Cities and Urban Renewal programs know that these government efforts are barely beginning to solve their problems. Now, even these inadequate programs may be cancelled by an administration which seems ignorant of and terrified of city people, poor people, black people, working people, students, and anyone who raises his or her voice against government policy or practice. What directions are left for active city neighborhoods? Perhaps Nixon thinks it is wise to halt even the smallest attempts by powerless people to gain power because he knows that change is catching.

The Nixon administration has not jsut cut the liberal programs that it inherited it claims to have another program to solve the housing crisis. In the next issue, we will take a look at that program.

Country Sounds

by Luke the Drifter

One good way to spend a summer vacation is to plan a trip around one of the many oldtime and bluegrass festivals. The list below is courtesy of County Sales, a mail order record service, 309 E. 37th St., N.Y. 10016. We'll add to this list as we learn of other events.

June 18-21 Fourth Annual Bill Monroe Bluegrass Festival, Bean Blossom, Indiana. You can't beat a lineup that includes Earl Scruggs, Jim & Jesse, Ralph Stanley, Reno & Smiley, and many others.

June 19-20 Second Annual Marion Bluegrass and Old-Time Convention, *Marion, Virginia.*

***July 1-5** Fourth Smithsonian Folklife Festival, on the Mall, Washington, D.C.* Featuring the music and crafts of Arkansas. Free.

July 3-5 Annual Berryville Bluegrass Festival, Watermelon Park, Berryville, Virginia.

July 24-25 Annual Pulaski, Virginia, Old-Time Fiddlers Convention (tentative date).

August 6-8 Thirty-fifth Annual Gala Fiddlers Convention, Galax, Virginia. Supposed to be the best of the fiddlers' conventions.

August 6-8 Annual Canadian National Fiddlers Convention, Shelburne, Ontario.

August 14-16 Second Annual Bluegrass Festival, Hugo, Oklahoma.

September 4-7 Annual Carlton Haney North Carolina Bluegrass Festival, Camp Springs, North Carolina. Called the king of the bluegrass festivals.

October 3 Fourth Annual Tennesee Valley Old-Time Fiddlers Convention, Athens, Alabama.

.....

With most of these festivals, your trip could include a tour of some of the most inspiring and most depressing country in America.

David Dickson

Fancy picking at the 46th Annual Fiddler's Convention, North Carolina April, 1970.

Through Virginia and North Carolina, you can drive the Blue Ridge Parkway to the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. This is some of the most fantastically beautiful land that I've ever seen, and, if you've been wondering, will make you know that America is worth fighting for.

The things we have to fight against can be seen in the strip mines of West Virginia and Kentucky. I flew over this land recently, and could actually see the face of the earth being torn away. The coal companies will stop at nothing to get at the coal. They will move mountains, displace people, and pollute the streams and rivers, now all a sickly yellow-seen from the air.

You could also visit the Tennesee Valley, the site of that great American experiment in regional planning with people. In the end you may ask why, when we hold TVA up as a model to the world, we cannot apply those ideas to the rest of our country and why, in nearby states, some of the worst strip mining is being done to feed TVA's generators.

.....

This week, we begin a listing of Connecticut's country music stations. My usual choice is WWCO, partly because I like the clean sound of FM, and partly because I can get it on the car radio over all of Connecticut and into New York and Massacusetts.

You'll hear some good sounds on all these stations, though between records it is sometimes hard to tell them from the "upbeat" pop channels. Down Siyth Sough, driving from Ashville to Atlanta, I heard a much homier sound. Maybe all our Connecticut announcers could study that Southern drawl, directness, and soft-sell.

If and whenthe stations supply it, we'll expand listing to include more details of programming, like live broadcasts, bluegrass shows, and so on.

Country Listening

WWCO, FM– Waterbury	104.1
WCDQ, AM– Hamden	1220
WEXT, AM– Hartford	1550
WFIF, AM– Milford	1500

Country Events

June 5, Friday, 8:30 P.M., State Theatre, Waterbury. Benefit concert with Connie Smith, Dick Curless, Anthony Armstrong Jones, Elton Britt, Hank Cee and Big John. Tickets $4.50, $3.50, $2.50 at Tape Center, Boston Post Road, Orange, or call Waterbury 754-7778. Money goes for the Campership Fund–Help send a child to camp.

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Neighborhoods Join Renewal Attack

Continued from page 1

though it helped to displace hundreds of families. They were pushed out by plans for the construction of Route 34, 16 lanes through the heart of the Dwight neighborhood. Now there are basically three problems. First, the Dwight plan is in the execution stage. It was written five years ago by residents who have moved out, and the people in the community now have no redress because the plan is to be finished and phased out in 1971.

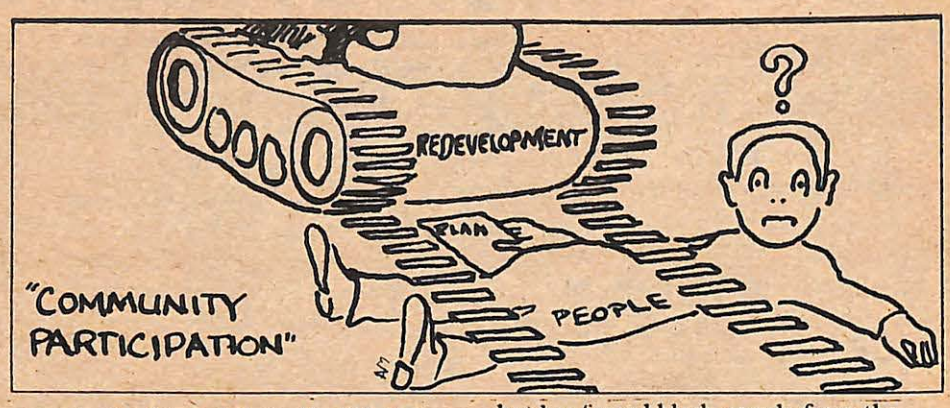
The second is that when you talk about more housing it means more people and more children. So far there has been no expansion of educational facilities to match more housing. Dwight Elementary School was built to be K-4 but has had to be used as a K-6. It took at least one year to get the Board of Education to back expansion of facilities for children of the 80 units of Dwight Cooperatives. Children from Trade Union Plaza are still overcrowding Scranton School, which has even been sold to the state to build Route 34. Housing can be a hazard rather than a gain.

The third problem is how the Redevelopment office in Dwight, especially the higher administration levels, deals with the community. They play off community groups against each other. They have made no attempt to deal with the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation. We asked them three months ago for a copy of the plan and haven't heard anything. They haven't given it to us because then people would start asking critical questions and demanding redress.

A woman who lived on Wooster Street 50 years:

It's all different now. Before, we were all working people but we were good. If we could help, we helped each other. We didn't have much, but what we had we shared. All this development hasn't done any good for Wooster Street or any other street. Redevelopment has killed New Haven...A little while ago there was a big thing about fireworks here. The alderman, Mrs. DeLauro said "It's a tradition of Wooster Street that we have fireworks." That's not true. The tradition of fireworks on Wooster Street is that we had feasts on the Saints days and on Sundays. We did have fireworks down on Waterside Park, but never on Wooster Street.

Kids used to play baseball and swim at Waterside Park. They had boats and we used to buy fresh fish there. Waterside Park is all flat now...Mayor Lee was



going to do this and that. He didn't do anything.

A woman who lived in Wooster Square 30 years:

I liked Wooster Square better before Redevelopment. It's hard to find a sincere person nowadays. Redevelopment is what did it. We don't like the housing projects. The families were crying. They didn't want to have to move from here. Redevelopment didn't do the things they promised to. They're getting paid for nothing.

Sarah Tyson, Chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee of the United Newhallville Organizations and a teacher at Sheridan Middle School.

The agency has got to do something soon or people will give up. We have a tremendous plan which people in the community were instrumental in writing but we really haven't gotten any money. Our plan is now in New York but every time, just as we think it will go to Washington, HUD gets its funds cut again. Our grants and loans were taken away a couple months ago. We went to Washington and talked to HUD and got them restored. We plan to build 80 units of housing on a factory site on Shelton Ave. but there is so little money.

***Joe Dimow*, past president of the West Hills Community Council, and a toolmaker.**

The Redevelopment Agency has not fostered integration as it said it would do, but has forced black people from the inner city into ghetto pockets in other areas. After the city had been pushing black people out of their homes in other neighborhoods, for awhile, there were many more applications from black families than white families in the projects here. This has not allowed us to have integrated projects. Another problem of redevelopment is that the federal government will match funds only if the city buys land within a certain price range. In a couple of areas in Westville land is available but the cost is too high to develop, building would be too expensive.

Tom Tripp, vice-president of the Fair Haven Betterment Association and former vice-president of the Project Area Committee:

I was the first to publicly resign from the committee after serving two years. There was a lack of community participation in the planning, people just weren't listened to, whites as well as blacks and Puerto Ricans. The plan turned out to be just about what the Redevelopment Agency had written. A few politicians came in and pushed it right through.

To give an example, we wanted the existing business zoning on both sides of Grand Ave. to be sites for redevelopment. It was agreed the plan wouldn't touch residential areas near there, would go no further than existing business property, but the final plan draws a line straight down to the river cutting through several blocks of residential area, instead of curving with Grand Ave.

Ann Quinn, president of Fair Haven Betterment Assoc. and former former member of the Project Area Committee:

Urban renewal in other parts of the city had a bad effect on Fair Haven. People who didn't want their property let it deteriorate waiting to sell to redevelopment and others put large investments in their land so that it wouldn't be hurt. Redevelopment can only tear down; it buys and clears land and then has to sell it to someone who has a reasonable plan for developing it. At first I thought the Project Area Committee would be important but as time went by I saw it was a hoax, they ended up doing what the agency had decided beforehand.

Part II Karate for Self – Defense

by Karate Bill

This article is the second in a series.

If violence cannot be avoided, the most important strategy in karate for self-defense is to make your opponent helpless. An experienced person knows many ways of making his opponent helpless, but a beginner must resort to fist-fighting, with some advantage gained by kicking.

In the last article, the target areas for the hands were mentioned. Now we will get into the proper use of the hands.

Speed and accuracy are the factors that most determine the effectiveness of a punch. Hand shots can best be practiced on a folded towel nailed to some surface at shoulder height. A soft padding on a springboard is best. With them you won't make too much noise and vibration when you practice, and you won't inhibit your speed or stand too far away for fear of hurting your hands. The target must be something you can really hit into.

Starting Practice

Start practice by standing facing the pad at such a distance that you could hit a surface and move it back about two more inches– if it is movable.

Bend your knee slightly so that the center of the pad is at the height of your nose. With your punches starting from the center of your chest and your elbows touching your sides, punch at a center-point. Strike it as fast as you can, immediately returning your arm to the starting point.

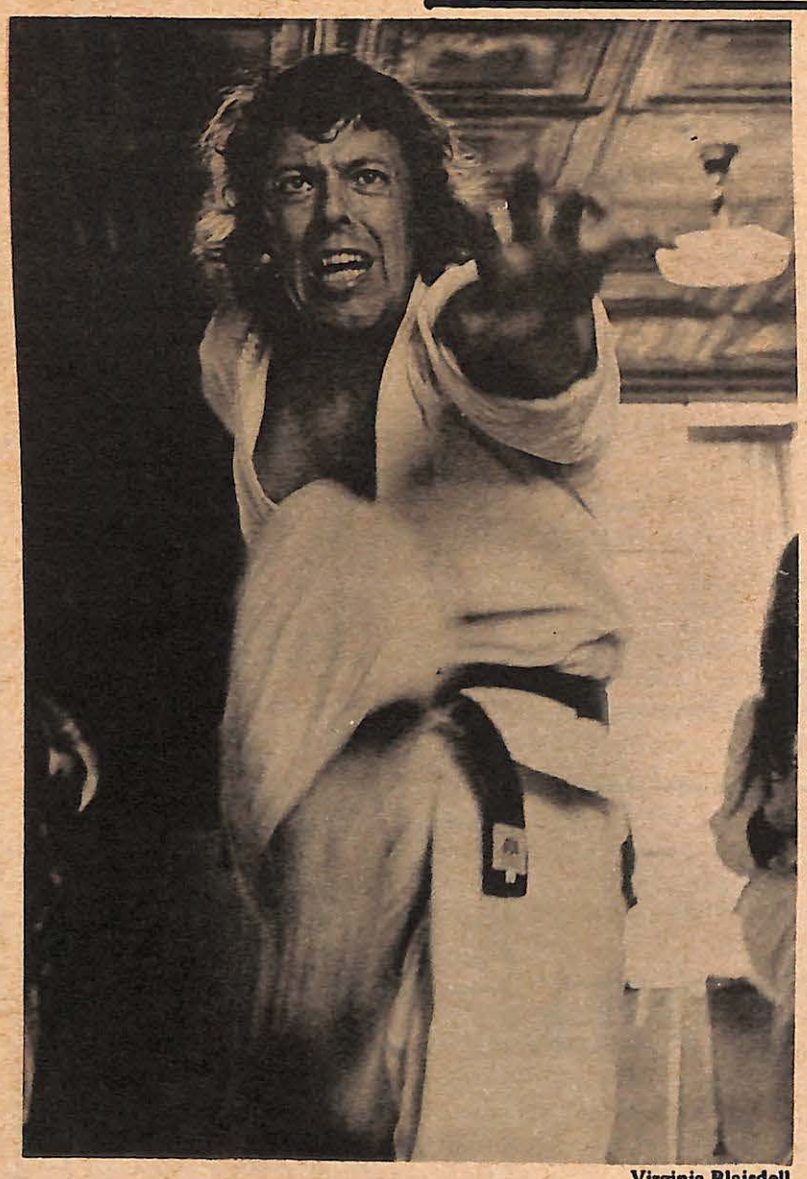
You should strike with the first two knuckles of the fist (those next to the thumb) and with your elbow following your fist to the target.

Practicing Punching

Punch alternatively from either side and concentrate on hitting faster and more accurately with each punch. Start with punches timed about five seconds apart so you can realize your mistakes.

Then, when you begin to focus the punches fairly well as to position and depth and are hitting with the first two knuckles evenly, begin to hit in sets of three as fast as you can repeat and maintain focus. Allow about five seconds between sets so you can judge them and so you won't become tired too quickly. Once you become too tired and punches become sloppy, you are only practicing mistakes and are wasting time.

It's nice that you have read my article, but it won't do you any good if you don't start practicing.



Virginia Blaisdell

Kicking practice in karate class.

Hill Health Center

Continued from page 11

geographical boundaries. As seen above, the limitations of economic need and age of patient show that federal health guidelines still put us into categories when it comes to one of our basic needs. Plenty of studies have established that the majority of Americans need this kind of acre but cannot afford it. However, when it comes to making the money available for *free* health care, very little is provided. This is because many strong profit-making forces in the health field have to be appeased when there might be a major change in the way health care is provided.

The next article in this series will describe the services and functioning of the Hill Health Center in an attempt to contrast it with more familiar types of "health care" in New Haven.

7000 Personas Dicen: "Vietnam Yo No Voy"

"Nosotros somos un territorio ocupado. 13% de nuestro territorio es usado por las Fuerzas Armadas del Estados Unidos y esto es la mayoria del territorio fertil de la isla. El Pentagono usa Puerto Rico como una base de operacion contra los movimientos Revolucionarios de Latinoamerica.

Este documento fue leido por un lider del FUPI en una demostracion que reunio mas de 7000 personas en frente d l Edificio del Capitolio en San Juan. La demostracion tambien se opuso contra el reclutamiento de los jovenes Puertoriquenos en las Fuerzas Armadas de Estados Unidos. Porque los jovenes Puértoriquenos tienen que pelear y morir para una guerra que sola da beneficios a las grandes empresas Norteamericanas.

Militares Norteamericanas Se Oponen en Culebra

Una peticion fue leido al grupo en la Plaza de Armas por el Alcalde de Culebra. Culebra es una isla grande del costa noreste de Puerto Rico que la Marina de Estados Unidos usa para practicar tirar. La Marina reclama la mitad de la isla y continua botando bombas en "su lado." Una persona ha muerto y 3 mas han sido seriamente herido por la artilleria de los Estados Unidos.

Otro que hablo fue un trabajador que esta en huelga en la planta de la General Electric en Palmer, una pequena poblacion situado 40 millas del este de San Juan. Los trabajadores han estado en huelga desde Octubre, en un esfuerzo sin exito para forzar a la General Electric a reconocer su sindicato.

LNS

En Plaza De Armas, San Juan, ellos gritan: "A Cambodia yo no ire, que se vaya Luis Ferre"

Hill Health Center Admite Pacientes De Nuevo

El Hill Health Center habia anunciado el Septiembre pasado que no iba a tomar mas pacientes nueves debido al gran numero de estos y el poco numero de medicos que tenia en los ultimos 6 meses. Recientemente dicho Centro decidio abrir las puertas de nuevo.

El Centro toma infantes y jovenes, y ademas familias enteras bajo su "Comprehensive care plan." Sin embargo este plan para familias requiere esperar 6 o 9 meses para enrolarse. Toda examinacion es dado por cita. Usted puede visitar este centro en 428 Columbus Ave para hacer una cita, o puede llamar al telefono 776-1060, extension 250.

Los Miembros de Redevelopment Agency Renunciaron en Protesta

Dos miembros de New Haven Redevelopment Agency renunciaron la semana pasada en protesta sobre politicas de la agencia. Una importante razon para cual estos oficiales renunciaron es el garaje de la calle de State. Este garaje destruira seis cuadras de viviendas y tiendas desde la calle de George hasta Grove. Muchos hispanos viven en la calle de State. Eugene Sosnoff y James Whitney, son los dos miembros que renunciaron, dicen "este plan es un desastre."

La Ciudad No Escucha Las Protestas Del Pueblo

Originalmente los planes para este garaje era mas de seis cuadras. En enero del ano pasado, un grupo de ciudadanos se reunieron en oposicion. El Redevelopment Agency entonces cambiaron los planes del garaje. La agencia sin mucha publicidad anuncio una reunion publica este Noviembre pasado. Pero a pesar de la poca publicidad, cientos de personas fueron a la reunion y se opusieron. Este Febrero, cientos mas de ciudadanos marcharon en una demostracion en protesta de garaje.

Son muchas las razones el porque el pueblo se opone a este garaje. Una es que destruye vecindario con viviendas y tiendas. Los ciudadanos de ese vecindario son los que sufren. Ademas permite mas gente que viven en las afueras a viajar a New Haven para hacer sus compras en tiendas grandes como Macys y Malleys. Esto crea mas trafico y contamina el aire con la gasolina quemada. Y quien sufre de este aire contaminado? La gente que vive en la ciudad.

Se oponen Ruta 34 plan

Los dos miembros que renunciaron la agencia tambien critican el plan de extender la ruta 34. Este plan de esta carretera sera de beneficio para la gente que vive en las afueras. Los ciudadanos pobres que viven en el ciudad no reciben beneficios. El parqueo temporario sur del hospital de Yale cae en los planes de esta carretera. Los miembros de la agencia sugieren que se usa este terreno para construir hogares que en realidad los ciudadanos necesitan.

Los miembros tambien critican la agencia por no cumplir con el codigo de viviendas de la ciudad. Ellos dicen "raros son los casos que se llevan a juicio y aun mas raro los juicios son efectivos." Este punto puede ser aclarado con esta pregunta: Cuantos personas que usted conoce que viven en casas viejismas y malisimas han demandado el dueno de casa?

Los miembros tambien critican a la agencia por no demandar que companias de construccion emplean hombres de grupas minorias. Por ejemplo pocos Puertoriquenos tienen la oportunidad de ganar ocho dolares por hora como trabajadores de construccion. Sin embargo sera facil para la Agency demandar que companias de construccion que reciben dinero de la ciudad emplee cierto percentaje de Puertoriquenos y Negros.

Los Elecciones en Santo Domingo Son Farsas

"Yo estuve equivocado en decir que las personas podrian cambiar una situaccion mala por el uso pacifico del voto. Los hechos han demostrado que las personas ricas de este pais estan animados por la mision militar de Norte America. Ellos fueron los culpables derrocamiento de mi gobierno en el ano de 1963. Este acontecimiento es prueba para el pueblo que las elecciones no valen nada."

Este documento vino de Juan Bosch que era el presidente de la Republica Dominicana. Bosch fue derrocado por los militares con la ayuda del gobierno de los Estados Unidos. La razon por su derrocamiento era que el queria reformar su pais.

El pudo ganar las elecciones muy facilmente este Mayo. Pero el no fue candidato en las elecciones porque ahora el sabe que es imposible ganar la Presidencia porque la gente rica de su pais no le acepta.

Las elecciones son sin sentido entre los paises en America Latina. Cada ano las personas estan reconociendo estos hechos. Por ejemplo, este mes en Colombia, la mayoria de las personas votaron por Rojas Pinillas en contra del Frente Nacional que es un partido conservador. Sin embargo, el Frente Nacional "gano" las elecciones porque hubo fraudes.

En la Republica Dominicana Joaquin Balaguer gano tambien las elecciones. Balaguer sirvio como un "Presidente Muneca" bajo el odioso tirano Trujillo. Durante esta eleccion de la semana pasada, el fue a la calle ofreciendole un peso por cada persona si votaron por el.

La eleccion real estuvo escrito en las paredes de los edificios. Estos lemas dicen "Abajo con las falsas elecciones y arriba con el derrocamiento del gobierno" y "elecciones significan muertes." El gobierno de Balaguer crea terror a traves del pais y fuerzan a las personas a votar en favor de Balaguer.

Santo Domingo era una ciudad ocupada con muchos soldados y policia 24 horas por dia. Cada dia se asesina una persona o mas por estas tropas. Sin embargo pequenos grupos guerrillos se vengan de la muerta de sus compatriotas. Es esta la atmosfera para una libertad y eleccion abierta?

Gracias a la ayuda
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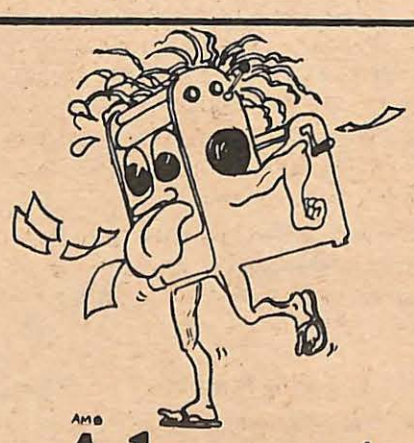

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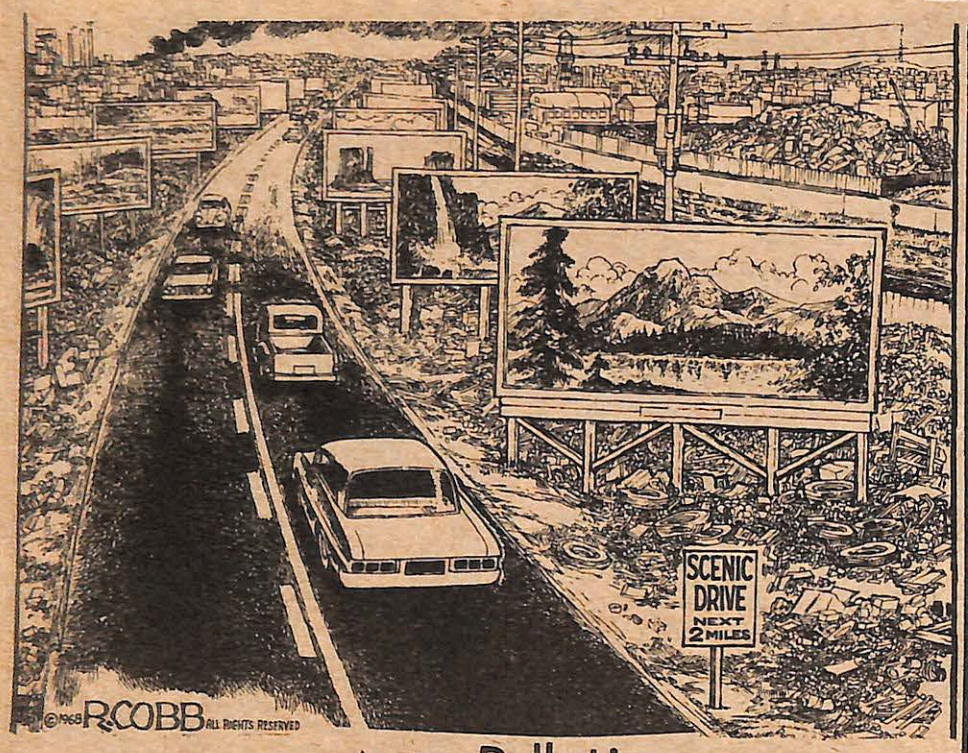

Auto Pollution

Continued from page 1

The devices on new cars are supposed to reduce hydrocarbon pollution 80% and carbon monoxide pollution 70%. Nobody advertises the fact that these same devices will also cause a 50% increase in nitrogen oxide pollution.

If automobile traffic in New Haven increases as much as the city expects over the next ten years, these devices will decrease auto pollution to about 88 tons per day. It is very unlikely that pollution control devices will even work this well.

When tests were run in California, over half the cars tested failed to meet the standards. Of the cars driven over 20,000 miles, only one out of 12 met the standards. Tests in other states have confirmed these results: auto makers are making cars which are not up to the standards required by law.

Pollution control devices now in use decrease performance, decrease gasoline mileage, and make the car harder to start in cold weather. These problems make many people disconnect the devices and tune their cars for maximum performance. A car with a disconnected or malfunctioning pollution system can pollute even more than a car with no pollution control devices at all.

Profit Versus Pollution Control

Why are the auto companies, with all the technology they have at hand, unable to produce a pollution free car? For one thing, they don't want to spend that much money.

In 1953, the big three auto companies formed an industry-wide committee to start research on pollution control. In the next 10 years they spent about $9 million on the program. **The 22 highest paid executives in the auto industry earn more than that in one year.**

In 1967 the Justice Department took the auto companies to court. They claimed that this "cooperative research effort" was really a conspiracy to delay the installation of pollution control devices.

When Nixon took over, the case was settled with a "consent decree." The companies signed a paper saying that they hadn't done it, but promise to quit doing it.

Now the industry is spending about $80 million a year on "air pollution research and related activities." This is only a small part of the estimated $500 million spent on advertising and the $1 billion spent on annual model changeovers. The industry is moving as the law will allow, *continually claiming that there is no problem and that standards are unrealistically strict.*

Not all the blame for auto pollution should be put on the auto companies. The oil companies are also to blame. The composition of automobile gasoline could be changed to reduce hydrocarbon pollution and eliminate the lead content. Lead free gasoline would remove a dangerous pollutant and increase the life of pollution control devices. The oil companies have shown no willingness to spend the money needed to make this changeover.

Technology has failed to deal with automobile pollution not because it is not good enough, but because it is used to get maximum profits instead of minimal environmental destruction.

Worker Talks Back

by Art Fleischner

The following is a day-to-day report of the events and feelings that took place at a local company the week of the postal strike.

There are six people working in the shipping and receiving department at H.B. Ives Co. in New Haven. On Tuesday, March 24, just before closing, five of these people were told that due to the mail strike, they need not come to work the next morning. They were asked to call in at 11 a.m. to see if they would be needed for the afternoon.

One person was told he should come in the morning since his duties would not be affected as much as the others. It was ironic that this person did the least amount of work on a daily basis. Once before, the company had not hesitated to ask the other five people (at a loss in pay to three of them doing piecework) to help out this individual because he had not been doing his job correctly.

The other five people got together on Tuesday and agreed that no one would come in at all the next day. On Wednesday three of them followed this agreement, but two came in about 1 p.m. after several telephone requests. One came because he was on dangerous ground and was threatened with the loss of his job. (There is no union at this factory) The other, a woman who has been at the company off and on for 20 years, came in because the first man did.

On Thursday all six people came to work. About 11 that morning, the foreman came to five of the workers and said that they "would be allowed" to work until 5 p.m. (4 p.m. is quitting time) for the next two days so they could make up the previous day's loss with some overtime. They were also threatened with a loss of holiday pay (the following day being Good Friday) if they didn't work until 5 p.m. on Thursday.

This threat produced an immediate flareup. The company, a worker explained, was merely offering the workers a crumb to try to rectify the mistake made earlier by forcing people to lose pay the previous morning. It was at the company's convenience that the workers were to stay until 5 p.m., and everyone decided that this would not do. The foreman (a what-can-I-do-I'm-just-following-orders type) told the Vice-President about the situation. He then came to see what was happening and the VP called a meeting to "clear the air."

The VP began by saying, "I understand there is some misunderstanding between what the company is trying to do and what you people have come to believe. First, let me say that we are concerned about you, and that is why I am here.

VP Tries to Explain

"Believe me we looked all over the plant to see if there wasn't some other work you could do. We looked in the pol*ishing and plating rooms (jobs that require* training) and other places. Anyway, we could find no place to put you, so we had to lay you off for the morning."

Now, one of the six people was a rather bedraggled, hirsute, irate youth who had only been with the company for two months. He responded to this remark by saying, "There was work to do in this department – just straightening it up. Why did the company see fit to take us off our regular jobs a month ago at a loss in pay but couldn't do that this time? And besides, polishing and plating room jobs require some skill and are hardly feasible for the people in this department."

Continued on page 12

Events

May 31, Jun 7, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meeting. Meetings are every Sunday evening. 148 Orange Street, New Haven. 7:30 p.m.

June 1, Mon.: Hill Health Council, monthly meeting. All Hill Neighborhood residents are invited to Council meetings on the first Monday of every month. The meetings work out. Hill Health Center, 428 Columbus Avenue, New Haven. 7 7:30 p.m.

June 2, Tues.: Yale Women's Alliance, meeting. The Alliance is open to women related in any way to Yale: staff members, students, technicians, faculty, alumni, or wives of any of these. Room 218, Hall of Graduate Studies (York Street), Yale University. 8:00 p.m.

June 3, Wed.: Fair Haven Betterment Association, regular monthly meeting. All Fair Haven residents are invited. 244 Poplar Street, 8:00 p.m.

June 6, Sat.: Jazz Concert with Stan Kenton. Fair Haven Middle School, Grand Avenue, New Haven. 8:30 p.m. Tickets: $5.50

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